

Two Days of Balloting

Italy Referendum Issues May Test National Policy

ROME, June 11 (UPI)—Italians began voting today in a two-day referendum on controversial proposals that could test popular support for the three-month-old policy of cooperation between the Communist Party and ruling Christian Democrats.

The proposals would abolish a 1975 law strengthening police powers to fight crime and terrorism and a 1974 law earmarking 45 billion lire (\$52.3 million) in tax revenues for financing political parties.

About 41 million Italians were eligible to vote on the proposals, but officials said turnout at the polls was extremely light, with most voters heading for the beaches instead of ballot boxes.

Fragile Accord

The Communists, the ruling Christian Democrats and other parties of the government majority were united in urging a "no" vote against the proposals, which they said could undermine the fragile political accord sustaining Premier Giulio Andreotti's government.

The proposals were put before the voters by the tiny Radical party, a maverick political group that collected 700,000 petition signatures.

Prisoners Riot In Valencia to Hide Tunnel

MADRID, June 11 (UPI)—Inmates trying to block discovery of a 23-foot-long tunnel set fire to two cell blocks yesterday in Valencia. It was the latest violence in the Spanish prison system from which some 60 inmates have escaped in the last two weeks.

The rightist Madrid newspaper El Imparcial said that the situation had become a national joke and called for the justice minister and the national prisons director to resign.

Inmates had erected a barricade of mattresses and furniture to try to prevent guards and police from searching their cell block. They then set fire to the barricade, and 140 prisoners fled to the prison roof. Prison officials said that no one was hurt seriously.

The disturbance in Spain's third-largest city came a day after national police forces were sent into permanent duty in the Madrid prison. An 18-year-old prisoner was stabbed to death there and two other inmates were seriously beaten, all apparent victims of other prisoners.

tures, 200,000 more than required for a national referendum.

The most controversial proposal being decided by the voters was the one seeking to abolish the so-called "Reale Law," passed three years ago to strengthen police powers when the government's battle against political terrorism was beginning in earnest.

The law included articles allowing police to arrest and question suspects without waiting for their attorneys to be present and to make searches without a warrant in emergencies.

Political experts said many Communists were expected to break strict party discipline in the voting. The Communists opposed the law when it was passed, complaining that it overly restricted a citizen's right to legal process.

Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer changed his party's position on the Reale law after political terrorism began reaching crisis proportions culminating in the kidnapping and assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Political Financing

Only slightly less controversial was the Radical Party's proposal to abolish public financing of political parties.

In urging a "no" vote on that proposal, Mr. Berlinguer said public financing of political parties was necessary to hold off the corrupting influence of large political donors.

Under the four-year-old political financing law, the nation's parties split up about 45 billion lire according to the percentage of votes they won in the last national election. Although no major incidents occurred in the first hours of voting, the police did report extremist incidents before the polls opened.

In Rome, the police said a firebomb was thrown against the doorway of a Socialist Party office but that it caused only light damage. In Bologna two firebombs caused light damage to the front of a bank.

Club Mediterranee Bombed in Paris

PARIS, June 11 (UPI)—Three small bombs exploded early today at the headquarters of the Club Mediterranee travel agency in central Paris, police said.

No one was injured, but the agency's offices were damaged. Callers identifying themselves as members of the French National Liberation Front claimed responsibility.



Former President Arnulfo Arias surrounded by supporters of his banned Panamanian Party.

Thousands Cheer Arias

Panama Ex-President Back From Exile

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, June 11 (UPI)—The popular former president of Panama, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, who was ousted from power by the army almost 10 years ago, returned yesterday from exile, raising the possibility of a new surge of anti-government activity before President Carter's visit here on Friday.

Mr. Arias, 76, flew here from Miami, where he has lived for the last decade. He was welcomed by tens of thousands of excited supporters waving the red, yellow and purple flags of his banned Panamanian Party. He drove to the Plaza Santa Ana in downtown Panama City, a half mile from the United States-controlled Canal Zone, to address a mass meeting.

Because of growing discontent with the government of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, the arrival of Mr. Arias was seized upon by other opposition groups as an opportunity to demonstrate against the government, the economic situation and President Carter's coming visit.

Treaty Exchange

Mr. Carter is due here to exchange the instruments of ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties, which are to turn over control of the waterway to Panama by the year 2000. But because the treaties allow the United States to intervene militarily to keep the canal open after 2000, many Panamanians oppose the agreement and are angered by Mr. Carter's visit.

Opponents of the government also fear that the president's two-day visit will seal U.S. support for Torrijos and his 10-year strongman rule. The return of Mr. Arias, as a result of a government amnesty for all political exiles announced April 18, was therefore timed for the weekend before Mr. Carter's arrival, not only to insure that the former president would be allowed to enter the country, but also to increase the embarrassment for the regime that ousted him.

Mr. Arias announced opposition to the new canal treaties last fall, and that played a major role in stirring opposition to the accord in

U.S. Launches Secret Payload, Tightens Guard

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., June 11 (AP)—The Air Force's mightiest rocket, a Titan-3C, was launched with a classified payload here yesterday amid unusually tight security. An Air Force spokesman said that no additional information would be released.

Observers said that the security—with guard dogs and Air Force combat personnel bolstering the usual force—was the heaviest of any previous launch at the Cape.

Panama. Foreign analysts believe he opposed the treaties largely because they were concluded with the Torrijos government rather than because of their content.

More than any politician in Panama's 75 years as an independent nation, Mr. Arias has exercised strong control over the country's urban and rural poor, many of whom were in the crowds welcoming him yesterday.

But because his nationalist populism was anathema to the wealthy and the military, he was ousted on the three occasions that he reached the presidency through elections. When the National Guard seized power Oct. 11, 1968, the Harvard-educated physician had been in office 11 days.

Although he has lived in semi-seclusion in a modest home in the Coconut Grove section of Miami since 1968, the myth of Arnulfo, as he is known, has remained very much alive.

Given the dissatisfaction with the government in the country, last month's announcement of his plan to return provoked excitement even from groups that had traditionally been opponents of his party. With propaganda announcing that "El Hombre Regresa"—"The Man Returns"—his supporters have also helped rebuild the image of the Latin caudillo, the aloof, semi-authoritarian and all-powerful leader.

His plans are a me too has bought a one-way ticket and has no plans to return to Miami. His party, banned in 1968 but increasingly active over the last year, has opened a headquarters where Mr. Arias is expected to be working this week.

Some Members Envisage Expulsion

Cuban Actions Divide Nonaligned Bloc

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT)—The 85-member movement of nonaligned nations is undergoing serious strains as a result of pressure by Cuba and others for adoption of pro-Soviet positions. Some members speak of an open split.

Disputes came to the fore three weeks ago at a meeting of the movement's 25-member coordinating bureau in Havana. Trouble came in part from an attempt to revise goals of the group, which often functions in the United Nations as a single voting bloc.

Representatives of Yugoslavia, Indonesia and other moderate countries that attended the Havana meetings, which took place from May 18 to 21, contended in interviews that Cuba, with the support of Vietnam and Angola, was trying to make the movement into what was called "an adjunct of Soviet policy."

"It is a problem of radicalism," said a representative of one of the older nonaligned countries that opposes the Cuban views. He added: "Nonalignment, to survive, cannot serve as the reserve force for any superpower or bloc."

India, Yugoslavia, Indonesia and some African countries opposed the radicals strongly in Havana, he said.

Expulsion a Prospect

Somalia, in a recent memorandum to the United Nations, asked that Cuba, which became a member of the movement in 1961, be expelled from the world organization for its intervention in Ethiopia, along with the Soviet Union, in that country's war against Somali insurgents.

Yugoslavs and Indonesians have asserted that if Cuba continues to behave "intolerably"—that is, in an aligned or interventionist manner—then a move to expel it might develop.

Last week Miljan Komatina, Assistant Foreign Secretary of Yugoslavia, said in Belgrade that any engagement of Cuban forces in Ethiopia's struggle to suppress the Eritrean secessionist movement would be unacceptable to the non-aligned nations. The nonaligned nations demanded to know when Cuba would withdraw its troops from Africa, he also said.

Moderates among the members said that they were disturbed not only by Cuba's "radicalizing" course, but by the fact that that country was scheduled to be the host for the sixth meeting of non-aligned leaders in the summer of 1979. This year the 85 foreign ministers are scheduled to meet in Belgrade starting July 25.

The nonaligned movement was started by Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia, Sukarno of Indonesia and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, as an effort to set a neutral course for developing countries between the great-power blocs of East and West. The movement includes such diverse members as wealthy and conservative Saudi Arabia and Soviet ally North Korea.

Formula Dispute

At the last conference in Sri Lanka two years ago, the formulation of the movement's goals was that it opposed "imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all other forms of foreign domination." The understanding was that the phrase "all other forms of foreign domination" alluded principally to the Soviet Union.

A Yugoslav diplomat said that at the start of the Havana sessions last month, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malinche Pol of Cuba presented a new draft in which this passage was missing. Two days of argument followed, after which Cuba agreed to a formula that spoke of opposition to "all forms of foreign domination." Some members were unhappy with this compromise.

Admitting that the change might seem trivial to outsiders, the Yugoslav maintained that it typified a wide range of positions sympathetic to the Soviet Union that Cuba had taken. Until two years ago, he noted, the Soviet approach to the movement was characterized by deep suspicion and occasional hostility, much like that of the United

States. But now, "the Soviets have finally succeeded in getting allies in the movement and the Cuban role is to bring it closer to the Soviet Union."

The issue of Cuba's qualification as a member has been raised sharply by President Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Ten days ago, Mr. Carter said that in view of Cuba's armed intervention in African disputes, it was "a joke" for the Havana government to pose as nonaligned. And last week in Washington, Mr. Schmidt said at a news conference that "to call Cuba nonaligned is a bad joke."

U.S. diplomats serving in non-aligned capitals have been advised

to make this point to their host governments, an administration official said recently.

Divisions within the movement have been sharpened recently by border wars between member states Ethiopia and Somalia, Cambodia and Vietnam, and Zaire and Angola.

Commenting in Havana on these disputes, a Yugoslav official said: "We may find ourselves faced with the problem of what to do with members of the nonaligned movement which start aggressive actions against another country, which is undeniably the crudest violation of the principle of nonalignment."

—BY DAVID BINDER

Belgian Leader Sees West Impotent Before Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

economic and political field would mean that we are not abandoning Africa to the imperialist designs of others. For this reason, we have kept our partners completely informed of our action in Shaba, both in EEC and in NATO.

Q.—What is Belgium prepared to do?

A.—We have an extraordinary amount of experience in Africa, everything from the control of tropical diseases to highly productive tropical agriculture. We are not tainted with imperialism and our political motives are above suspicion. So we can play a very positive role.

Q.—You mean technical assistance. But what about military aid?

A.—That is not our vocation, except, of course, in the acceptance of a broad multinational framework, to create a sort of Pan-African force with Western or international logistic support. Belgium could then play its part.

Q.—Do you see any signs that this will get off the ground?

A.—It is a horrendously complex problem. Countries like the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba have to complicate about pooling resources to exploit tribal grievances against governments.

These covert operations then acquire respectability through the very clever and simple device of creating a national liberation front, which they then supply with advisers and weaponry. And any country that stands in the way is dismissed as retrograde and reactionary, or imperialist and neo-colonialist. Democratic governments such as ours are then, in turn, paralyzed by this barrage of made-in-Moscow clichés and the temptation is strong not to get involved in anything controversial.

Q.—Is there any doubt in your mind about the instigators of the Shaba invasion?

A.—None at all. Many Belgian survivors heard white and black rebels speaking Spanish. Children, aged 14 to 18, who handled automatic weapons with skill, shouted Communist slogans at Europeans.

Some women have to be pretty naive, or of bad faith, to claim that non-African powers were not involved.

Q.—In the light of what you believe to be a hostile grand design in Africa, hostile to West European interests, how do European government leaders justify a detente policy which is then played according to Moscow's rules? Isn't detente indivisible?

A.—Indivisible, of course. We are really in favor of detente, but detente. There is no other attitude possible. But we refuse to be the fools of the game. We defend the ideal of detente at the basis for all discussions and negotiations in international forums. But we must have the courage to remind our opponents that what they are doing is not compatible with this ideal. An Asian prime minister told me he no longer considers Cuba neutral, or nonaligned. Yet Cuba is now head of the nonaligned block of some 86 countries. It's a bad joke and in flagrant contradiction with detente.

Youths on Rampage In London East End

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—A mob of 150 white youths throwing rocks and bottles stormed through a Bengali area today in London's East End, smashing shop windows, damaging cars and fighting with bystanders, witnesses reported. Twenty of the youths were arrested, police said.

The attack occurred just days after a statement by the Greater London Council, the city government, that it is considering setting aside blocks of apartments for immigrants from Bangladesh.

France, Belgium to Train 15,000 Troops for Zaire

(Continued from Page 1)

also would take part in overhauling Zaire's armed forces. Morocco supplies the major part of the peacekeeping force that is gradually taking over in Shaba from the French and Belgian paratroopers who rescued 2,500 whites from rebels in the mining town of Kolwezi last month.

Zaire also has back at President Julius Nyerere of neighboring Tanzania, who Thursday defended Soviet and Cuban presence in Africa. Zaire's foreign minister, Umba di Lutete, called in foreign ambassadors to denounce the Tanzanian leader, and the Zaire news agency condemned Mr. Nyerere as a "Soviet puppet" and a "pitiable sight with his ready tears and grinding teeth."

Angola Vows to Disarm Rebels

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Angolan President Agostinho Neto announced yesterday that Zairian rebels in his Marxist-ruled country

will be systematically disarmed as one of several moves he suggested should allay Zaire's fears of a new invasion from Angola.

And, he insisted in a British-monitored broadcast over Luanda Radio, neither the Angolan government nor its Cuban and Soviet allies had anything to do with the recent unsuccessful rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba province.

"The Angolan state never trained nor equipped any army," he said. "We never organized any expedition against Zaire. Our Soviet and Cuban allies did not intervene in any way on Angolan territory to foment rebellion in Zaire."

Hua Accuses Russia in Zaire

THE HAGUE, June 11 (UPI)—Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has accused the Soviet Union of engineering two invasions by Angolan-based rebels in Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba province in the past 15 months.

Mr. Huang told a news conference Friday that The Soviet Union's policy is trying to outflank Europe by starting a series of undisguised acts of aggression in the Middle East and Africa.

He spoke after two days of talks with the Dutch government. He arrived in Holland Thursday after a five-day visit to Zaire.

22 Die as Fire Burns Sweden Hotel

STOCKHOLM, June 11 (UPI)—A fire destroyed a hotel in Boras early yesterday as the last dance started at a graduation party for 150 high school students, killing 22 persons.

The police said 55 persons were injured. The victims all attended the Sven Eriksson High School in Boras, 200 miles southwest of Stockholm.

Ironworker Is Killed At U.S. Power Plant

WILLOW ISLAND, W.Va., June 11 (UPI)—An apprentice ironworker fell 98 feet to his death yesterday while working at a power plant where a scaffold collapse killed 51 workers last spring.

Douglas McMahon, 20, of Marietta, Ohio, fell to his death at the Monongahela Power Co. plant site near the border with the Irish Republic, military headquarters reported. Two paratroopers were wounded by a car bomb yesterday.

Two Bombs in Ulster

BELFAST, June 11 (AP)—A British soldier was badly wounded today by a remote-control bomb near the border with the Irish Republic, military headquarters reported. Two paratroopers were wounded by a car bomb yesterday.

Israel Is Accused

(Continued from Page 1)

said he would maintain those links. An Israeli withdrawal after a bandwagon to those elements would mean continued Israeli occupation by proxy.

Western diplomatic sources here expressed concern that the chaos that prevailed in southern Lebanon before the Israeli invasion in March will recur after the Israelis leave and the militias take over.

They believe that Christian dominance of the border belt is bound to lead to large-scale infiltrations by the Palestinian guerrillas behind UN lines.

About 5,000 UN troops are stationed in a 200-square mile area south of the Litani River up to the positions that the Israelis now hold. They moved into the territory after the Israelis evacuated it in April.

E. German Riot Told by West

HAMBURG, June 11 (AP)—As young men threw rocks and bottles at police in rioting in the East German city of Erfurt that went unreported, according to the West German news magazine Der Spiegel.

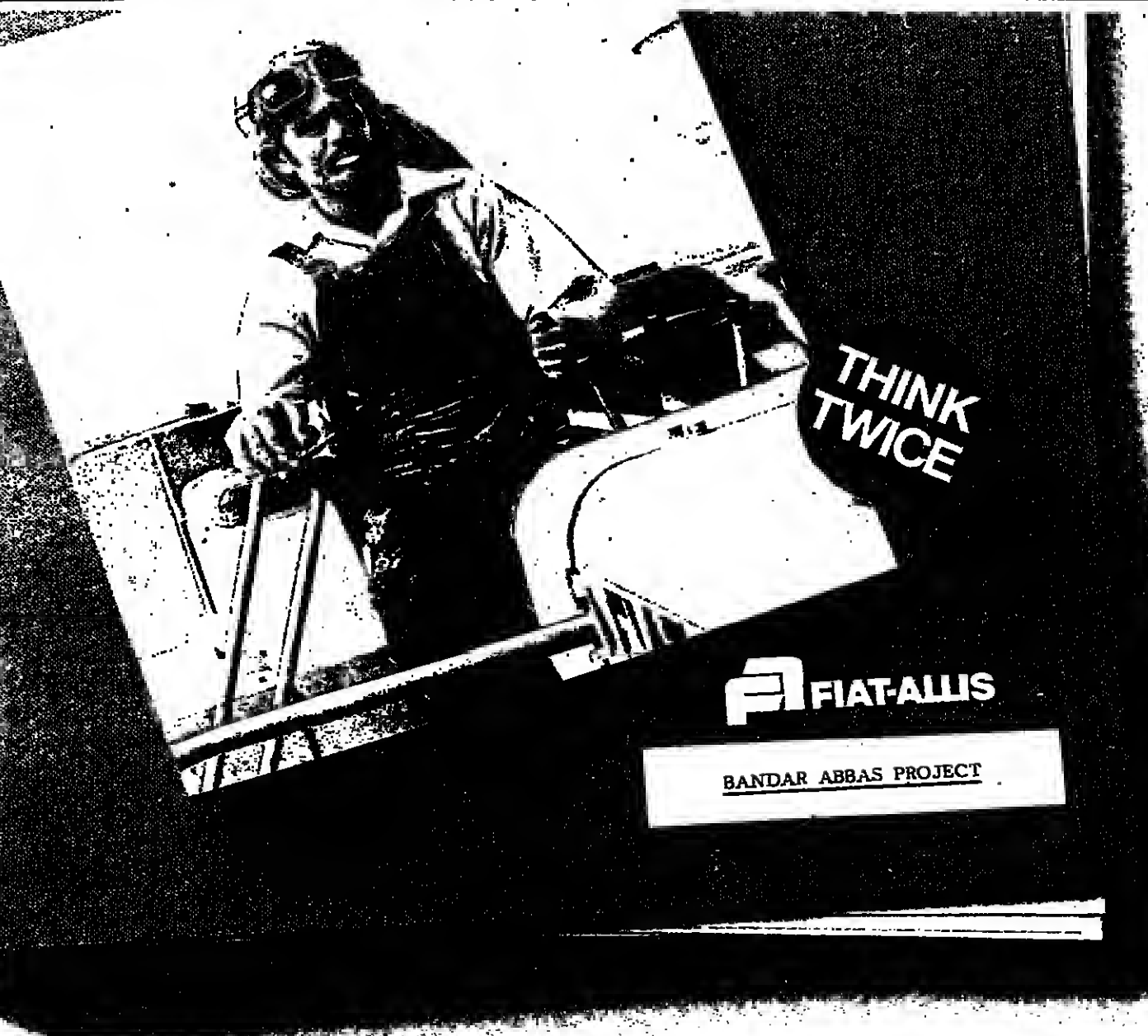
The magazine said that the confrontation was provoked by the *Pöjor* (Peoples' Police) on May 28 when they ordered youngsters off the lawn at an exhibition recreation center. A woman photographing the incident was attacked by a police dog when she resisted a policeman who tried to take her camera.

The report said that seven persons were given jail sentences of up to three years or more for causing grievous bodily harm and serious damage to property.

WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	67	77	overcast	MADRID	64	74	fair
AMSTERDAM	57	67	cloudy	MIAMI	74	84	cloudy
ANKARA	52	62	fair	MILAN	57	67	fair
ATHENS	58	68	fair	MONTREAL	58	68	cloudy
BEIRUT	28	38	fair	MOSCOW	16	26	cloudy
BELGRADE	52	62	fair	MURKIN	58	68	cloudy
BERLIN	12	22	showers	NEW YORK	58	68	cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	25	cloudy	NICE	58	68	fair
BUCHAREST	29	39	cloudy	OSLO	14	24	rain
BUDAPEST	21	31	cloudy	PARIS	18	28	cloudy
CASABLANCA	28	38	overcast	PRAGUE	14	24	cloudy
CHENGDU	12	22	cloudy	ROMA	58	68	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	31	fair	SOFIA	27	37	overcast
DUBLIN	14	24	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	12	22	showers
EDINBURGH	14	24	fair	TAIPEI	58	68	fair
FLORENCE	29	39	fair	TEL AVIV	33	43	fair
FRANKFURT	15	25	overcast	TUNIS	34	44	cloudy
GENEVA	17	27	fair	VIENNA	17	27	overcast
Helsinki	17	27	fair	WARSAW	14	24	showers
ISTANBUL	27	37	fair	WASHINGTON	58	68	fair
LAS PALMAS	27	37	overcast	ZURICH	14	24	cloudy
LISBON	19	29	fair				
LONDON	20	30	fair				
LOS ANGELES	18	28	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1978 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)



Bandar Abbas, Iran. It's a complete new port facility with a billion-dollar price tag. And Fiat-Allis is helping to build it with a task force of 92 machines.

But the Fiat-Allis involvement goes a lot farther than the machines themselves. It's a field service facility with a team of specially-trained mechanics. And an on-site parts inventory valued at more than a half-million dollars. All to keep those 92 machines producing at top output.

Bandar Abbas is one example of the kind of back-up Fiat-Allis can provide anywhere in the world. On sites as far off

the beaten track as Bakolori, Nigeria, or James Bay, Canada. Fiat-Allis is giving the support that keeps the big jobs on schedule.

What makes Fiat-Allis big league? It helps to have the manufacturing know-how and the technical expertise of two multinational leaders like the eleven-billion-dollar-a-year Fiat Group and Allis-Chalmers. To have the resources to back up a contractor wherever the job is.

On big projects or small, a lot of people are discovering that it pays to Think Twice. And think Fiat-Allis.

To get to Bandar Abbas, it took Fiat-Allis a lot more than 92 tractors, loaders, scrapers and graders.

In Wake of Tax Revolt

California Is Undertaking Huge Social Experiment

By Lou Cannon

SACRAMENTO, June 11 (WP) — One of the great social experiments in U.S. history will be launched here this week as California's intricate governmental apparatus attempts, in three weeks flat, to fit itself into the limitations imposed by a two-thirds elimination of property taxes, effective July 1.

Whatever happens, the social scientists will be writing books about it for years, predicted the state Assembly's Republican Leader, Paul Priddy, as his party tried to decide on its political strategy for the next three weeks.

The Jarvis-Gann amendment to the California Constitution — Proposition 13, which the voters passed Tuesday — mandated the tax cut and the deadline, but did not say how it was supposed to be implemented.

The political decisions as to who gets how much of what is left will fall to the Legislature and the governor during the remaining days of this month, and no one in state government is looking forward to the pressures that will be brought to bear.

Decision on Formula

During that time, the Legislature must decide upon a formula to allocate the \$4.4 billion in property tax revenue — down from \$11.4 billion — that will be left to cities, counties and school districts.

The Legislature also must decide how much, if any, of the \$5-billion surplus to give to schools and other special governments and work out a formula for doing it. It also will be degraded to reach a decision on various pending proposals to reduce state spending and make still more money available locally.

At the municipal level, confusion reigns as the order of the day. Predictions about what will happen when the state property tax limit — 1 percent of the 1975-1976 assessed valuation — takes effect range from the gloomy forecasts of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone to the sanguine outlook of Los Angeles City Treasurer Ira Reiner.

The critics of Proposition 13 balk at the going to have to be blown blowing unblemished down the streets. Mr. Reiner said last week, "That just isn't going to happen."

The trouble is, nobody knows exactly what will happen. Modern government is so complex and extensive that there are those who fear the entire interrelated system of laws, regulations and services will begin to crumble when the cash flow is cut July 1.

The one thing certain is that California state government with a \$17.5 billion budget exceeded by 10 to 15 percent in the world, is now going to be making the key decision for thousands of city, county, school and special district governments. This perhaps is the greatest irony of the Jarvis-Gann initiative, which was sold to the voters with the rhetoric of popular sovereignty and local control.

Presently, most cities and school districts have drawn up various contingency budgets for the next fiscal year and have announced cutbacks ranging from 10 to 60 percent. Most of these "budgets" are

Senate Group

To Press for

SALT Accord

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)

A bipartisan group of U.S. senators has declared its commitment to arms control and vowed to work for ratification of an acceptable arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

In announcing the formation of the group, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., emphasized that "no one of us is committed to the treaty being presently negotiated because obviously its terms are not complete."

The move was seen as a reflection of concern that hard-line opponents of any SALT agreement are well organized and already marshaling arguments against the pact being negotiated in Geneva.

Sen. Cranston said that he rejected arguments that arms negotiations should be linked to other issues between the United States and Soviet Union.

Some Favorable U.S. Reaction

Emigration by Soviet Jews Increases

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT)

The number of Jews permitted to emigrate from the Soviet Union in recent months has significantly increased, prompting a major American Jewish organization to respond by proposing an easing in the outright ban on government

According to official U.S. figures, 9,507 Jews have left the Soviet Union and arrived in Vienna during the first five months of this year. This represents an increase of 66 percent over the 5,735 permitted to leave in the first five months of last year.

The stepped-up emigration, which occurs nevertheless at a time of continued pressure against many Jewish activists in the Soviet Union, has caused considerable discussion within the Carter administration and the American Jewish community over what it means and what to do — if anything — in response.

Some Soviet diplomats have privately mentioned the rise in emigration to U.S. officials and to Jewish leaders, and suggested informally that this was a "signal" to which the United States should reciprocate by ending the current ban on tariff and credit concessions to the Russians.

The prohibition stays in effect until the president can inform Congress of "assurances" that restrictions have been lifted on emigration.

Source of Contention

That legislation, known as the Jackson-Vanik amendment, for its sponsors, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, is included in the 1974 Trade

Bill, and has been a source of contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in recent years. It led to Soviet abrogation of a U.S.-Soviet trade accord.

Prior to passage of that legislation in December 1974, 34,933 Jews were allowed to emigrate in 1973. And in 1974, 20,695 left.

The number dropped to 13,459 in 1975, and rose to 14,216 in 1976. Last year, the figure climbed to 16,737, in part because of a significant increase in the last six months — and the increase is continuing this year.

At current rates, more than 22,000 would be allowed to leave this year, the second highest total since emigration began in 1971.

Some administration officials said that there has been discussion about responding to this trend in a positive way. But the pending trial of Anatoli Shcharansky, a leading

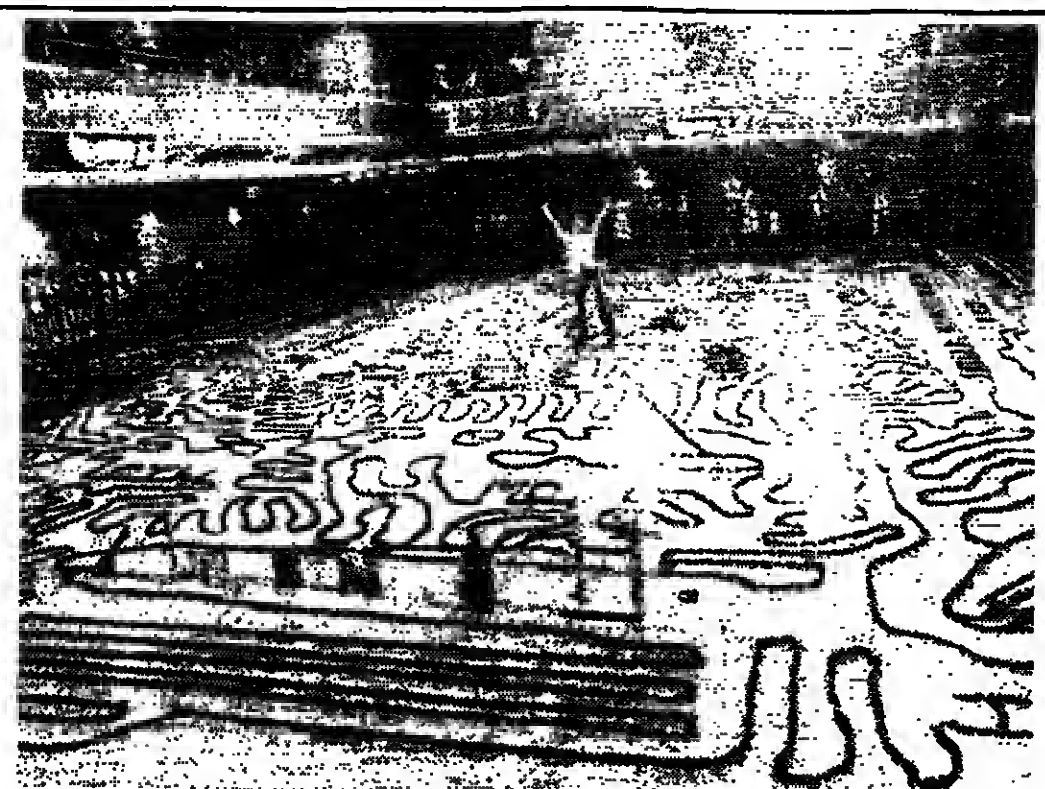
U.S. Man Charged

For Owning Piranhas

NEW ORLEANS, June 11

(UPI) — Police have charged a 30-year-old man with possession of piranhas.

Quinn Hatfield surrendered a day after police went to his apartment to check a report he was growing marijuana. The officers said they found a 4-foot pot plant and also discovered five piranhas, South American fish that will attack animals and people. Mr. Hatfield could be fined \$5,000 and given a one-year prison term for having the fish. He also was charged with possession of marijuana.



Bob Specia Jr. raises his arms in triumph after setting a world record in toppling dominoes.

A Record 97,500 Dominoes Toppled

NEW YORK, June 11 (UPI) — Bob Specia Jr. set a world record for toppling a continuous line of dominoes but failed to reach his goal of 100,000 because of a bumbling TV cameraman.

The 21-year-old "World Domino Wizard" spent nine days arranging the 100,000 dominoes in a pattern of names, figure eights, hoops and whirls on the 5,000-square-foot floor of the ballroom at Manhattan Center.

Michael Murphy, 8, a hemophiliac, gently knocked over the first domino as Mr. Specia watched with representatives of the National Hemophilia Foundation, which sponsored the benefit event, and a crush of reporters, photographers and cameramen. The dominoes fell at a speed of 3 mph or 30 per second. Officials said that the old record of 50,000 dominoes, which Mr. Specia set last June, would be broken in 17 minutes and 45 seconds.

"Twenty seconds before the new record is set," Mr. Specia shouted as he glanced at his stop watch. "Ten seconds." Then he rang out and a sweating Mr. Specia raised his arms in triumph as the dominoes fell through an "I Love New York" formation.

But then the ABC network cameraman made his goof. "I feel terrible," Manny Alpert said. "I was leaning over for a better shot of the American flag [formation] when my press card fell out of my shirt pocket." The card fluttered from the balcony and onto a line of dominoes below. Suddenly, dominoes were falling in two directions. Mr. Specia pulled three out of the line to avoid a situation in which dominoes traveling in different directions would fall against each other and stop.

Representatives of the Guinness Book of World Records said that they were certain of a record. They gave Mr. Specia credit for 97,500 dominoes.

Reformers See Bias for Carter

U.S. Democrats Adopt Rules for 1980

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT)

The Democratic National Committee has adopted its 1980 nominating rules, slightly shortening the campaign, voting to keep Republican voters out of its primaries, and juggling delegate selection rules to weaken fringe or single-issue candidates.

Outnumbered reformers shouted "shame, shame, shame," during the debate Friday and contended the new rules were stacked to aid President Carter's re-election chances.

But the debate took only a few hours, and the reformers were outnumbered. Many privately conceded that the shape of the rules would not matter in 1980 as much as Mr. Carter's record.

That debate followed national chairman John White's plea to "let us put behind 10 years of preoccupation with rules infighting." But when the national committee dealt with issues instead, it ignored the political topic of the week — the revolt by taxpayers in California.

While Mr. White said in an interview that he expected the tax revolt to be "the major issue" of this year's campaign, he did not discuss it in his speech. Vice President Mondale, while noting the need for budgetary restraint, stressed the

creation of 5.1 million new jobs under the Carter administration, and the additional billions being spent to aid cities and schools.

Standing Ovation

"We've put this government back on the side of social justice," Mr. Mondale said. "As an old liberal, I think we've done a good job." He won a standing ovation when he said, "Let's continue to light the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment."

The committee passed a series of resolutions on such topics as praising Mr. Carter for his Middle Eastern peace efforts and condemning South African racial policies.

But its main activity was the often irritable discussion of the 1980 nominating rules — the culmination of studies, meetings and disputes that have lasted more than a year and which, since 1968, have become a regular between-conventions feature of Democratic party affairs.

One major change was to create a 14-week primary season, with New Hampshire (because of the state law requiring its primary to precede all others by a week) coming first on March 4, 1980 and all others between March 11 and June 10.

Caucuses would also be confirmed within that period, except for Iowa's, set by state law in January.

That issue had become noncontroversial by Friday, as had a flat ban on crossover primaries, in which a voter does not have to declare himself in some fashion a Democrat in order to vote. Previous rules had tried to ban crossover primaries, but Wisconsin held one after getting a special exception in 1976.

The biggest dispute was over rules apportioning delegates among primary and caucus candidates. The rule agreed, by what seemed to be a 3-2 margin in a standing vote, that Mr. White did not count precisely, told states that do not hold primaries to apportion national convention delegates to any candidate getting at least 15 to 20 percent of the state convention delegates.

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Byrd Defends Spending

Carter Chides Congress on Tax Revolt

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT)

President Carter has gently chided Congress for excessive spending and failing to discern the message that California voters sent politicians in their overwhelming support for drastic slashes in state property taxes.

Mr. Carter, in remarks released yesterday, referred specifically to Congress' unwillingness to cut income taxes by more than \$20 billion, as the administration proposed last January.

"They finally, reluctantly, agreed to consider \$13 or \$14 billion. But our proposal to cut taxes is much higher than the Congress has shown any willingness to accept," Mr. Carter said.

The president's remarks were made in a news conference Friday with non-Washington editors and news directors, and released by the White House yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia defended Congress' recent record of "fiscal restraint." He said that while the California vote to reduce property taxes reflected "the mood of the people," Congress had for some time "charted a course in the direction of that mood."

Mr. Byrd said that the first congressional budget resolution with

its "moderate" tax cut reflected considerable financial restraint.

Moreover, he noted that "big government is the result of big demand." It is one thing to demand lower taxes, he said, but another to pinpoint the services that should be cut.

While voters are demanding tax cuts, he added, they are also demanding better services for health care, education, veterans benefits, and national defense. Sen. Byrd concluded that the time had come

to find ways of providing these services "more efficiently and effectively."

He also said he doubted that the California tax-slashing resolution would adversely affect the \$13.5-billion energy tax proposal under consideration by the Senate-House conference committee, although the measure, if approved, would result in higher taxes. He said the energy problem was a graver one that contributed to inflation and higher taxes. Approval of the proposal, he said, would depend on the way in which the added revenues were spent.

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U.S. Official Involved

2 Fights Occur as Blacks, KKK Rally in Mississippi

By Jeff Prugh

TUPELO, Miss., June 11 — A black Department of Justice official and a white Tupelo resident scuffled in the police station here yesterday after the Ku Klux Klan and the United League of Northern Mississippi held counterdemonstrations and demonstrations nearby.

It was the second of two outbreaks of violence that flared in this racially tense city of 30,000, where the militant and predominantly black United League has led a 10-week-old boycott of white-owned businesses in protest of alleged hiring discrimination.

The police station incident began when Freddie Crawford, 40, a racial mediator for the Atlanta regional office of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, was about to enter a back room of the station to look after two white men who had been apprehended by police at the KKK rally.

Suddenly a man whom police identified as H.D. Cruber, father of one of two white Tupelo policemen who resigned under pressure in April, said to Mr. Crawford: "Well, look at the damned nigger."

Mr. Crawford glared at the man, asking: "What did you say?" Mr. Cruber moved toward Mr. Crawford and said: "Let me in the door!" In reply, Mr. Crawford struck Mr. Cruber with his right hand, which held a portable tape recorder. The recorder sailed wildly across the lobby, breaking a plate glass front door.

The two men grappled, tumbling to the floor. Mr. Crawford's Justice

Department colleague from Atlanta, Warner Hudson, 46, who also is black, joined in the fight, and reporters scurried out of the way.

Shotgun-carrying police quickly moved in to break up the skirmish. Mr. Crawford was not charged but Mr. Cruber was charged with assault with intent to do bodily harm and was released on his own recognizance.

It was the most serious day of confrontation since February, when the United League first protested the Police Department's refusal to fire two white officers who had been accused of beating a black prisoner.

Even after the two officers resigned, United League leaders intensified their boycott of merchants and their weekly demonstrations demanding that more blacks be placed in high-visibility jobs. At that point, Ku Klux Klansmen began counterprotests.

Yesterday, about 600 United League marchers paraded peacefully. They assembled at the Lee County courthouse to hear gospel spirituals and to applaud United League President Alfred (Skip) Robinson, 42, who told the crowd: "If someone should take our lives, then our blood shall run like rain in righteousness."

Klansmen sang "Dixie," waved four Confederate flags and listened to speeches. The Klan leader, Bill Wilkinson of Denham Springs, La., told the crowd: "We have black people among us today. Do they show fear or harassment?"

"No!" many roared back. Mr. Wilkinson's speech was in-



A policeman precedes Klansmen to Mississippi courthouse.

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Scheduled for Communist 'Liberation'

Kidnappings, Weak Army Mark Thai Border Region

By David Lawton

LAHANSAI, Thailand (WP) — This remote corner of rural Thailand has been scheduled by the Communist Party to become the next "liberated area" of Southeast Asia within the next six months.

Last month, guerrillas of the Communist Thai People's Liberation Army entered two villages in this district. They rounded up 109 civilians and marched them across the Cambodian border, 15 miles away.

In the last four months there have been some such raids along the Thai-Cambodian border, according to Thai First Army headquarters. More than 1,000 persons have disappeared since January.

Here in Lahansai, at the forward operations base of the Thai Army in this sector, battalion Task Force 233 is behind sandbags.

Until recently, troops were de-

ployed to provide security for construction of a road along the border. The road was to enable reinforcement to isolated villages, but Communist mining, sniping and harassing raids stopped construction 12 miles short of the intended length. The troops were withdrawn.

The battalion commander's briefing map showed a formidable line of five insurgent bases facing his position from just across the border in their Cambodian sanctuary. "We expect the next attack here," the commander said, tapping his finger against a grid square.

But his map showed no counteroperations by his own forces, no interdicting sweeps, no ambush patrols, no listening posts. "It's difficult to get permission from higher headquarters for operations," said the commander, who asked that his name not be used.

Guerrilla's Story

Recently, Thai security forces had a rare break. They arrested two guerrillas, and six more defected.

Phomma Wongsingyong, 32, one of the guerrillas, said he was taken

Cuba Holding 3 On Drug Charge

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UPI) — Cuba is holding three men, including the U.S. pilot of a private plane forced down in Cuba, for investigation of possible drug transporting, the State Department said yesterday.

Cuban authorities told U.S. officials that traces of marijuana were found in the plane and the three men aboard had been seen throwing several packages out of the plane just before it landed.

The plane was forced down near Camaguey Thursday by Cuban Air Force interceptors after it strayed into Cuban air space, a State Department spokeswoman said. The plane had been enroute from Columbia to the United States when it apparently changed course to avoid air turbulence.

Violence in Turkey Kills Seven Persons

ISTANBUL, June 11 (AP) — Seven persons were killed in armed attacks during the weekend in separate neighborhoods of the political violence that have taken more than 350 lives in Turkey this year.

Police said they found the bodies of two youths in a garage in the center of Istanbul. In a separate incident, gunmen opened fire from a speeding car into a crowded cafe. One youth was killed instantly and two others died in a hospital during emergency surgery. The other two deaths occurred in Elazig, eastern Turkey, where gunmen unleashed a hail of pistol fire on a high school student, and in Antalya, a coastal town in the Mediterranean, where a theology student was stabbed to death.

Japanese Judge Found Guilty in Telephone Ruse

TOKYO, June 11 (UPI) — A former judge was found guilty Friday of trying to wreck the career of former Premier Takeo Miki by posing as a prosecutor and eliciting damaging statements over the telephone.

A court here found that former Kyoto District Judge Shiro Kito phoned Mr. Miki in August 1976 at the height of the scandal over alleged payments by Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to Japanese politicians — and pretended to be Takashi Fuse, the government's prosecutor.

The court was told that the accused tried to trap Mr. Miki into compromising statements on the taped call, in particular by claiming that one of the premier's chief supporters was deeply involved in the scandal.

The prosecution said that Kito expected Mr. Miki to order him to lay off the man, and then planned to take the tape recording to major Tokyo newspapers. But Mr. Miki failed to rise to the bait during the call.

Kito was sentenced to 29 days in jail. Mr. Miki resigned the premiership in December 1976.

but that was the only day we got it. "We had three instructors for political and military training. They introduced themselves as former university students."

"Our instructors were very gentle and very modest. At night and on Sundays we had study and self-criticism meetings. We were issued weapons, but no ammunition. We practiced dry firing, because we were told the rule was one round, one enemy life. And we threw dummy grenades."

"Our instructors said our struggle was being supported by the international Communist movement, especially by Cambodia, China and Laos. They never mentioned Vietnam or Russia."

Returned Home

After a month, Mr. Phomma was selected for assignment to a guerrilla unit back in Lahansai. He was issued a pair of olive-drab Chinese Army fatigues, a black shirt and 120 rounds for his Soviet-bloc carbine.

Before crossing the border with seven other new guerrilla recruits and four veterans, he was told that his mission was to liberate Lahansai. When he found himself back in the woods of his home district, however, he gave himself up.

A group of merchants and landowners in the Lahansai area have organized a village-development program to encourage self-defense. The program includes lectures in anti-Communism.

The businessmen have also renovated a decrepit World War II Japanese ambulance, donated medicine and offered credit and land to farmers willing to tend fields close to the Cambodian border.

"We are the people who will have to leave if our land falls," one landholder said. "But we don't want to become refugees, so we must fight for our country."

Reversing an Earlier Decision

U.S. Clears Sale of Scanners to China

By Oswald Johnson

WASHINGTON, June 11 — The Carter administration has decided to approve the sale of China of infrared scanning equipment whose sale previously had been denied for security reasons, officials said.

The decision, reached Wednesday by Commerce Department officials, was based on a technical determination that the equipment, designed for making airborne geological surveys, could not easily be diverted to military use, the officials said.

White House national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski had expressed interest in the case and strongly urged approval of the sale, they added.

Stanley Marcus, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for industry and trade who approved the sale, said that Mr. Brzezinski had discussed the issue with him. But he insisted that his decision was based

on technological considerations, not international politics.

The \$2.8 million sale of scanning equipment, manufactured by Daedalus Enterprises Inc. of Andover, Mass., was initially rejected about two months ago, after the proposal had gone through the interagency review required before any sale of U.S. technology to a Communist country.

Decision Reversed

Daedalus appealed the refusal and Mr. Marcus, as official in charge of the appeal process, reversed the negative decision on the ground that "the question of diversion to military use had not been adequately examined."

"I concluded there was not a significant risk of diversion," Mr. Marcus said. "Therefore the original decision to deny was not soundly based."

Mr. Marcus said: "Brzezinski did show interest in the case — there's no question about it. Brzezinski was favorable in a reversal of the decision, but that's only a question of emphasis and interest."

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Mihajlov on U.S. Tour

Belgrade Gives Dissident a Passport

By Wolfgang Saxon

NEW YORK, June 11 (NYT) — One of Yugoslavia's leading dissidents, Mihajlo Mihajlov, is visiting the United States after unexpectedly receiving permission from the government to travel in the West. Mr. Mihajlov was freed last November from the latest of a series of prison sentences that started in the 1960s.

Belgrade's decision to give Mr. Mihajlov a passport to travel abroad, despite an official Yugoslav court order forbidding him to make public statements for four years, came as a surprise.

The Yugoslav writer and specialist in Soviet literature arrived in Washington a week ago and made his first public appearance Tuesday night, when he spoke to about 300 persons in a Long Island auditorium. He said that he had been speaking his mind ever since his release from prison, despite the court ban, and that he intended to continue doing so.

"Instead of re-jailing me, the regime issued a passport with the hoster 'I will never return,'" Mr. Mihajlov said. "But they're mistaken — I will return to Yugoslavia in September."

Several Subjects

Speaking mostly through an interpreter, Mr. Mihajlov discussed the three jail terms that his writings at home and abroad had drawn from the authorities. He spoke about a book he will publish soon, about the future of Yugoslavia after the death of President Tito, 86, and about what he sees as the need for a spiritual revival in the West to oppose totalitarianism.

His remarks on spiritual revival were similar to those made later in the week at Harvard by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian writer.

Mr. Mihajlov said later that the Yugoslav court decree ordering him to make no public statements for four years applied only in Yugoslavia. But he added that he was saying nothing here that he had not said at news conferences and elsewhere at home, without official restriction.

Mr. Mihajlov repeatedly made the point that his country was far less repressive than the Soviet Union, China or what he said was worst of all, Albania.

"There is full freedom in Yugoslavia as far as artistic expression is concerned," he said. "With one exception: you cannot be realistic."

7 U.S. Groups Sue Police for Alleged Spying

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (UPI) — Seven activist organizations have sued to stop alleged police infiltration of their groups and prevent officers from destroying records of previous infiltrations.

The suit, filed recently by an attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union, said that police officers illegally infiltrated the groups, violating their rights of free speech, association and privacy.

Defendants include Police Chief Daryl Gates, former Chief Ed Davis and several other high-ranking officials connected with the department's Public Disorder Intelligence Division and Office of Special Services. The suit also accused three officers of attending nonviolent political meetings during the last two months without identifying themselves as police.

The groups involved were the Coalition Against Police Abuse, the Campaign for Democratic Freedom, the Vanguard newspaper, the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, the Young Workers Liberation League, the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, and the Friends of Ron Burkholder.

For less than \$5 a day Mr. Robertson can live with like-minded persons in one of the downtown hotels on "Freak Street," the center of drug dealings. Or he can occupy a room in a ramshackle wooden building around Shoukandah, a major hubbub, or take a bus to Pokhara, Nepal's "second city," and swim in the lakes.

Along "Freak Street" and other alleys off Durbur Square, Nepalese boys slide up to strangers who look as though they might be in the market for drugs, whispering, "Grass? Hash? Hash oil? Smack?"

Two years ago the Nepal government made possession of drugs illegal, but no one bothers to enforce the law, except at the airport, where two Americans recently were arrested on charges of smuggling. They are now in jail.

The airport crackdown has also resulted in the arrests of several West Europeans, an Australian — perhaps a dozen in all.

The lure of legal and easily available drugs played a major part in putting Nepal on the "hippie trail" a decade ago. Now, the government usually fine a convicted drug offender an amount equal to the estimated cost of the drug and then deport him.

The best estimate is that "25 to 75 long-term American resident dropouts," are in Nepal, according to a Western diplomat who declined to be identified. All told, there probably are 200 or so young foreigners staying in Nepal without visible means of support.

"In 1968, when I first came to Katmandu, there were two cheap hotels here," the diplomat said. "There were 30 to 50 when I came back in 1970, when the young peo-

about today's life in Yugoslavia." Writing in a realistic vein about the country's problems, he added, "could mean jail."

Mr. Mihajlov's most recent prison sentence, for seven years, came after his arrest in October 1974 on charges of spreading "hostile propaganda," a reference to articles he had written for foreign publications.

He attributed his early release to pressure exerted by world public opinion, prominent foreigners and organizations such as Amnesty International and PEN, the writers' group.

Mr. Mihajlov, who is in New York to lecture and arrange the publication of the new book "Thoughts From Prison," said he intended to start public appearances by reading from it. Instead, he moved directly to questions from the audience because, he said, he had been advised that the book — a treatise on freedom, science and spiritual values — was just a bit too philosophical for the occasion.

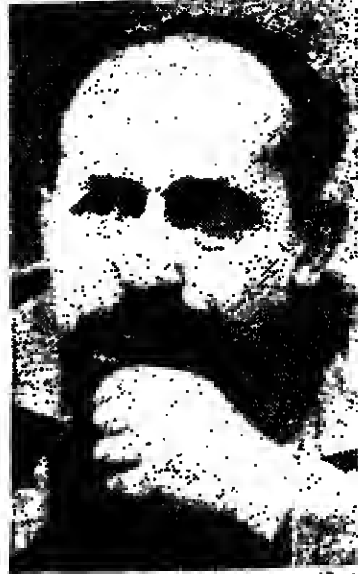
Asked what he thought might happen in Yugoslavia after President Tito, he said the question was "being discussed day and night," but no one had the answer.

Mr. Mihajlov said he agreed with those who believe that Yugoslavia's more liberal system in the last few decades had prepared the people to think in a manner that would make a return to harsh dictatorship impossible.

"After a short crisis we'll see for the first time the liberalization of an authoritarian state," Mr. Mihajlov declared. He predicted that Yugoslavia would remain Communist but as a multiparty democracy within which the country's many ethnic groups would unite.

On his arrival in Washington, Mr. Mihajlov had a reunion with his mother Vera, and sister, Maria, who live in a Virginia suburb and had not seen him in years.

Despite some hunger strikes in jail and reports of ill health, he looked vigorous as he faced his first Western audience. Apologizing for



Mihajlo Mihajlov

his halting English, he said the culture shock of arrival in the West was partly to blame. It was, he said, like jumping into a television series: "There's no sense of reality yet."

News Analysis

Brezhnev Visit Affirms Husak Strength

By David A. Andelman

PRAGUE, June 11 (NYT) — The recent visit to Czechoslovakia by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has dispelled whatever doubts might have remained as to the strength of both Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak Communist Party chief, and the conservative, Soviet-oriented wing of the nation's leadership.

At the same time, Western and Eastern diplomats here and in other East European capitals are interpreting the visit as a renewed objection that Czechoslovakia's tough brand of communism is still the type that the Soviet Union will reward and indeed demand.

"The doctrine that bears his name — the Brezhnev doctrine — rings over this visit," a Western diplomat here said. "It's a flaunting of the fact that this doctrine has worked and continues very much in effect." The Brezhnev doctrine states that any country may be used by the Soviet Union to prevent a Communist country from deviating from the Soviet norm.

It was, by any measure, an extraordinary visit — the aged Soviet leader, returning 10 years after ordering his troops into this country to establish a new and sympathetic government, now evaluating the results of his handiwork. He was, by all accounts, delighted with what he saw.

The atmosphere was reminiscent of a small Midwestern political



Gustav Husak

campaign that has pulled out all stops when the president comes to stump for the candidate. Bunting and flags lined every street and every building. Huge photographs of Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Husak side by side adorned the cliffs overlooking the Vltava River and nearly every storefront and lamp post was decorated with smaller versions. Government-controlled newspa-

pers called it a "triumphal" return. Like a good campaigner, Mr. Brezhnev went out of his way to clasp Mr. Husak and bestow the fraternal three kisses at every opportunity. The Order of Lenin was presented to Mr. Husak at a nationally televised ceremony in the Grand Hall of Hradcany Castle, the seat of government.

But at the same time that Mr. Husak was occupying Mr. Brezhnev's favored left side, at his right elbow was the Czechoslovak leader most identified with the conservative faction — Vasil Bilak, a national party secretary and member of the party's ruling presidium. Mr. Bilak, too, was a frequent recipient of the fraternal three kisses. He, too, received the Order of Lenin.

Not Their Yet

Western political observers, and Czechoslovaks as well, are still reluctant to single out Mr. Bilak as their apparent, in this nation where membership in either the Czech or the Slovak ethnic group is important as a political power base. Mr. Bilak is neither. He is a Ruthenian from the eastern fringe of the country, much of which was sliced off after World War II and incorporated into the Soviet Ukraine.

Nevertheless, the views he represents were clearly ratified by the attention he has received during the last week. What those views mean for the future of Czechoslovakia and for its dissidents became apparent as the visit progressed. In order to prevent any untoward incident, the security police rounded up human-rights activists, detaining them without charges for the statutory 48 hours, then releasing them and promptly detaining them again for yet another 48 hours until the end of the visit.

Mr. Brezhnev's visit and his evident endorsement of the conservative elements of the leadership have tilted Czechoslovakia, if anything, even closer to the Soviet Union. A 10-year extension of an economic cooperation agreement was approved by the two leaders. And a communiqué demonstrated the unity of views between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on a wide range of international, economic and domestic political questions.

Earlier this year, when Mr. Brezhnev failed to appear for the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Communist takeover in 1948, there were rumors that he had perhaps grown disenchanted with Mr. Husak and his colleagues. There was more substantive talk that a struggle had developed between the conservative and the moderate elements eager to ease up on the dissidents to improve Czechoslovakia's image abroad and attract Western credits and tariff concessions.

It is now becoming clear that the conservative elements are on the ascendancy and that Mr. Husak, who has long played a neutral role, is prepared to go along, at least for the present.

U.S. officials feel that a deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations has seen a parallel deterioration in Czechoslovak-U.S. ties. A reopening of talks between the two countries on most-favored-nation trade status, involving lower U.S. tariffs on the importation of Czechoslovak goods, has now been indefinitely delayed.

U.S. Delays

Gas-Bomb Move

DENVER, Colo., June 11 (AP) — After finding a third leaking bomb last week, the U.S. Army has indefinitely postponed shipment of 900 nerve-gas bombs from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal here to the neighboring state of Utah.

Utah Gov. Scott Matheson said Friday that the third leaking bomb was discovered Wednesday. The Army announced in Washington that for later this month in Utah's Tooele Army Depot had been delayed. No new date has been set. The army said experts would analyze the bomb metal and nerve agent to determine the cause of the leaks. The Army estimated that its inspection would take from one to four months.

Cosmos-1021 Launched

MOSCOW, June 11 (UPI) — The Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos-1021, the Tass news agency reported.

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Giscard Visit Seen a Success

Corsica to Get More Help But No 'Special Status'

By Joseph Fitcher

BASTIA, Corsica, June 11 (IHT) — France has promised more funds and a fresh effort to overcome the malaise on this island, but President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing firmly opposes any concession to Corsican demands for devolution and more regional self-government.

His outright rejection of any special status for Corsica would appear to foreshadow continued reluctance to grant increased power to any of France's regions at the expense of central government authority.

On the first presidential visit to Corsica since separatist agitation began rising here four years ago, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told audiences that "there are problems on Corsica, but Corsica is not a problem." He said this island faced social and economic problems of modernization similar in nature to those throughout France, although more acute because of Corsica's past isolation and feudal traditions.

Corsican separatists and even many moderates here argue that the island is suffering a population drain because young Corsicans cannot find jobs at home. Most of the island's income is derived from retirement checks and social security payments. The 250,000 population is almost equally divided now between native Corsicans and outsiders, the latter mostly mainland Frenchmen and the *pieds noirs* (refugees from former French North Africa).

80 Dynamite Attacks

Corsican separatists say that French centralism — a legacy of Corsica's most famous son, Napoleon Bonaparte — has consistently failed to deal with the special problems here. Even Paris troubleshooter Libert Bou, sent here in 1975, concluded that "Corsica, of

all French regions, is the one which needs solidly-established regional powers . . . and funds really allocated to the region and not spent on the region by bureaucrats in Paris."

After arousing high expectations here, Mr. Bou was dismissed and violence started escalating. Nearly 80 dynamite attacks occurred last month, according to a Corsican official.

On his own three-day visit, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared more self-assured on each step of his skillfully-staged progress. He started cautiously in Ajaccio, the government-orientated administrative capital, where his appearance was upstaged by the arrival of 2,000 extra police from the mainland.

He traveled by helicopter to mountain villages which evoke Italy under snow-capped peaks amid pines and the fragrant maquis, the thick brush growth of broom, honeysuckle and herbs. Local officials complained about depopulation and lack of attention to what one of them called "this island surrounded by water, [government] monopolies and [mainland] prejudices."

Tough Speech

As Mediterranean hospitality mounted, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing saved his toughest speech for Bastia, the port town containing the strongest opposition unions.

Speaking in unusually firm tones in the very square where separatist riots three years ago resulted in several deaths, the French president assailed Corsican extremists' violent methods and repeated his determination to deal only with members of parliament and other elected officials on Corsica. Yet because of long-standing traditions of ballot-rigging, many younger Corsi-



IT'S NO GAS MAN — Carlo Pistorino, a bus driver for the Genoa transit system, wears a gas mask to show his protest against his superiors who force him to drive through a heavily polluted tunnel where gases from car pollution make breathing dangerous and almost impossible.

cans contest the validity of the present leadership.

The potentially hostile audience cheered Mr. Giscard d'Estaing effusively, apparently confirming the government's view that a silent majority of Corsicans are fed up with rough tactics which scare away tourists and threaten divisions among Corsicans.

The government's tough line was underscored by a wave of arrests of Corsican activists on the eve of the presidential visit. While only 24 indictments were sought, this was the first time police had tried to strike at the Corsican underground. At the same time, Corsica's four members of Parliament — all members

of the Gaullist Party, which wants strong central government — publicly called on Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to crack down on agitators, "many of whom are known."

The day after the arrests, a French policeman was killed in an ambush, apparently the first cold-blooded killing here by extremists.

Special Spending

In his speeches, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pledged to maintain the special level of government development spending on Corsica despite national economic problems. While he did not unveil any major economic reorientation towards in-

dustrial and away from tourism, he promised action to improve the island's infrastructure.

Key items were more and cheaper sea and air links to the mainland, a better road network for the rugged countryside, help for farming, new jobs in government offices relocated here, and cultural measures including progress toward opening of the long-awaited University of Corte.

He sounded his familiar themes of more local self-help and local funding, particularly by leftist municipalities which have been reluctant to raise taxes, a need to overcome mistrust and psychological barriers to wider cooperation in promoting social change, and his belief that France has a growing role in the Mediterranean and Africa.

Describing his visit as successful, commentators noted his success with the Corsican politicians who belong to France's center-rightist parliamentary majority but support the Gaullist party instead of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's party.

While Corsican separatists complained that Corsica was left in a political dead end, the man in the street seemed pleased with the presidential attention and promises of benefits — but also determined to wait and see whether this politician's promises will be followed by action, or broken like so many past promises here.

Quake in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, June 11 (UPI) — A moderate earthquake today shook the Bijelo Polje area in the Montenegrin Mountains in southern Yugoslavia but caused no damage or injuries, police reports said.

But Overall Losses Continue

Concorde Is Showing Staying Power

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK, (NYT) — Pierre Gousseland, a mining company executive from Greenwich, Conn., held an hour-and-a-half business meeting in his Paris office Tuesday morning. Then he caught an 11 a.m. Concorde supersonic airliner for New York, and thanks to the six-hour time difference he arrived at his Greenwich office at 9:30 a.m. after a flight of less than four hours, ready for a normal day's work.

"It's much less tiring than a sub-sonic trip," Mr. Gousseland said in an interview. "It gives you an extra half day, whichever way you look at it. I've taken the Concorde 19 times."

The Gousselands of the world are undermining the theory, widely circulated by Concorde opponents when the plane first came on the scene, that at 20 percent above first-class fares, supersonic travel was an uneconomic gimmick that would attract a limited clientele for a while, but would lose its novelty before long.

Having recently completed two years of operations to Washington and six months to New York, and having overcome for the moment popular opposition on the grounds of air and noise pollution, Concorde has generated passenger loads that seem to attest to its staying power, at least in the U.S. market.

British Airways flies the 100-passenger plane out of London; Air France runs trans-Atlantic flights from Paris. The British carrier recently made a survey of its London-New York customers.

"We find that 43 percent of our passengers have flown [Concorde] more than once," said Gordon Davidson, who directs the British operation, "so we're moving away from the novelty phase." The survey also showed, he said, that almost half these repeaters had made three or more Concorde flights.

Five repeaters have made more than 50 flights each: two businessmen from Ohio and Florida, diplomats from the Middle East and Africa, and the vice president of a Tennessee pencil-manufacturing firm who apparently is the record holder with 63.

The first six months of flights to New York — they began Nov. 22 — seem to have borne out the operators' analysis that routes to that city offered the best prospects for success. Indeed, entry to New York was held to be essential if Concorde was to have any chance of operating at a profit.

Overall, failure to get access to other promising gateways, along with the limited potential on some routes that the two carriers have had to settle for, mean that the five British and four French Concorde

are still running up painful operating losses. But despite one-way ticket costs of \$833 from London and \$862 from Paris, business to New York has been as good as or better than expectations.

Good New York Figures

Between the start of London-New York service and June 1, an average of 73 of the 100 seats available on each flight were sold. The figure for the last five or six weeks of that period was 83 percent. Three extra flights a week were added on June 1, and British Airways expects to know by midsummer whether 10 flights a week to New York can be profitably sustained.

Passenger demand between New York and Paris has traditionally lagged behind New York-London. Even so, Air France has been pleased with the figures so far. From the start of daily service to June 1, it has filled 58.9 percent of the seats. The figure for the period since April is 63 percent, and for May alone it was 76 percent. The French did not add more New York flights on June 1.

Both British and French airline economists have said that Concorde could eventually make a profit if the nine planes in service averaged 2,750 hours a year, or 7.5 hours a day, and if 60 percent of the seats were sold.

With the extra flights to New York, British Airways now is up to

3.6 hours a day for its five planes. Air France is averaging five hours a day with its four planes.

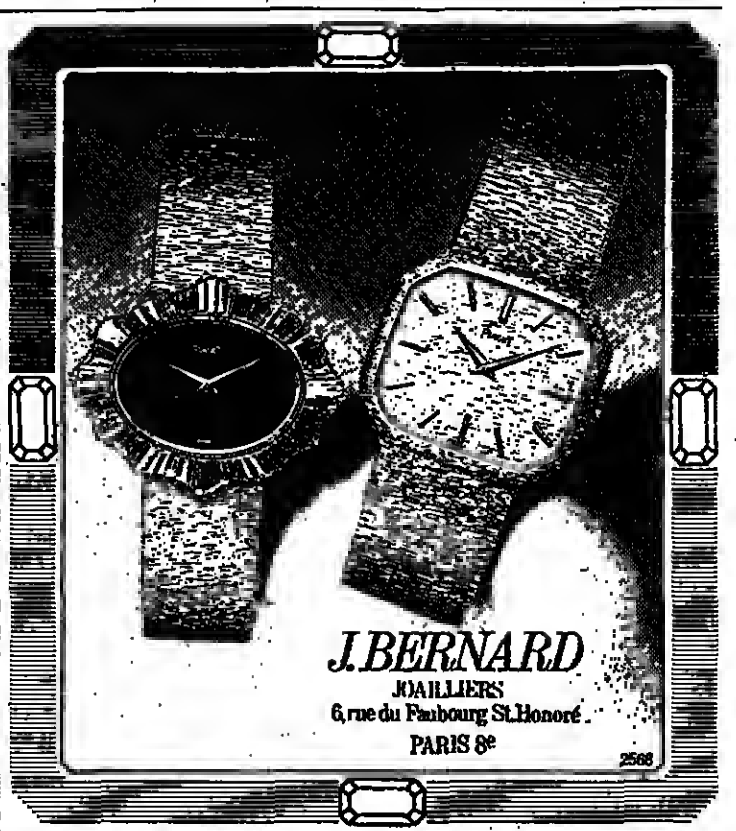
The 60 percent rate on seats sold is being met not only on the Paris-New York flights, but also on twice-weekly Paris-Rio de Janeiro flights. On the other hand, loads to Washington have fallen significantly since the start of New York service. And loads are nowhere near the break-even level on flights from Paris to Caracas, and from London to Bahrain.

Branniff Airways plans to fly Concorde subsonically between Washington and Dallas-Fort Worth as soon as federal authorizations are granted, probably by fall. The flights will be extensions of the British and French runs from London and Paris to Washington, with Branniff leasing the planes.

For the moment, Branniff Airways and Air France are taking great comfort from the growing demand for seats in and out of New York, and particularly from the figures on repeat customers.

They believe the on-time reliability of the plane (more than 90 percent of departures within 15 minutes of schedule) is an important factor in the repeat business.

Asked about the plane's dependability, Fred Finn, the Tennessee pencil-company executive who holds the record with 63 Concorde flights, said: "I've never had a delay. They did lose my bags once."



Casino Gambling Returns to Spain After 54 Years

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 11 (UPI) — With French croupiers spinning roulette wheels in a converted hotel dining room, casino gambling today returned to Spain after 54 years.

The Gran Kursaal group that won the gambling license for this traditional Basque coastal resort beat the other 17 future Spanish casino operators in urging: *Hagan juego, señores* ("place your bets, gentlemen.")

They even brought in octogenarian Leandro Dendadiarena to call for bets and toss out the first roulette ball, just as he did in the old San Sebastian casino on its last night of operation Oct. 31, 1924. Mr. Dendadiarena was on hand last night for an official inauguration with the San Sebastian mayor and other local notables.

The casino — which is located in the beachside Hotel de Londres y Inglaterra — was to open to the public today.

Outlawed in 1924

In 1924, the late dictator Miguel Primo de Rivera outlawed casinos because of rising corruption in the gambling houses. Before the ban,

an estimated 2,000 betting establishments existed in Spain. Franco kept the ban during the 40 years of his dictatorship, reputedly because his father had lost substantial sums at the gambling table.

But in February of last year the

'Walking Bomb' Pays Demand; Spanish Police Remove Device

MADRID, June 11 (UPI) — Psychiatrist Manuel Cabaleiro spent two days as a "walking bomb" and lived to tell about it.

The 35-year-old Spaniard described how a cool, smooth-talking stranger, holding a pistol, taped a sensitive bomb to his chest.

Such gadgets, which apparently will explode if anyone, but an expert tries to remove them, have killed three persons in Spain in 13 months. In each case the aim has been extortion of large sums of money for political or criminal purposes.

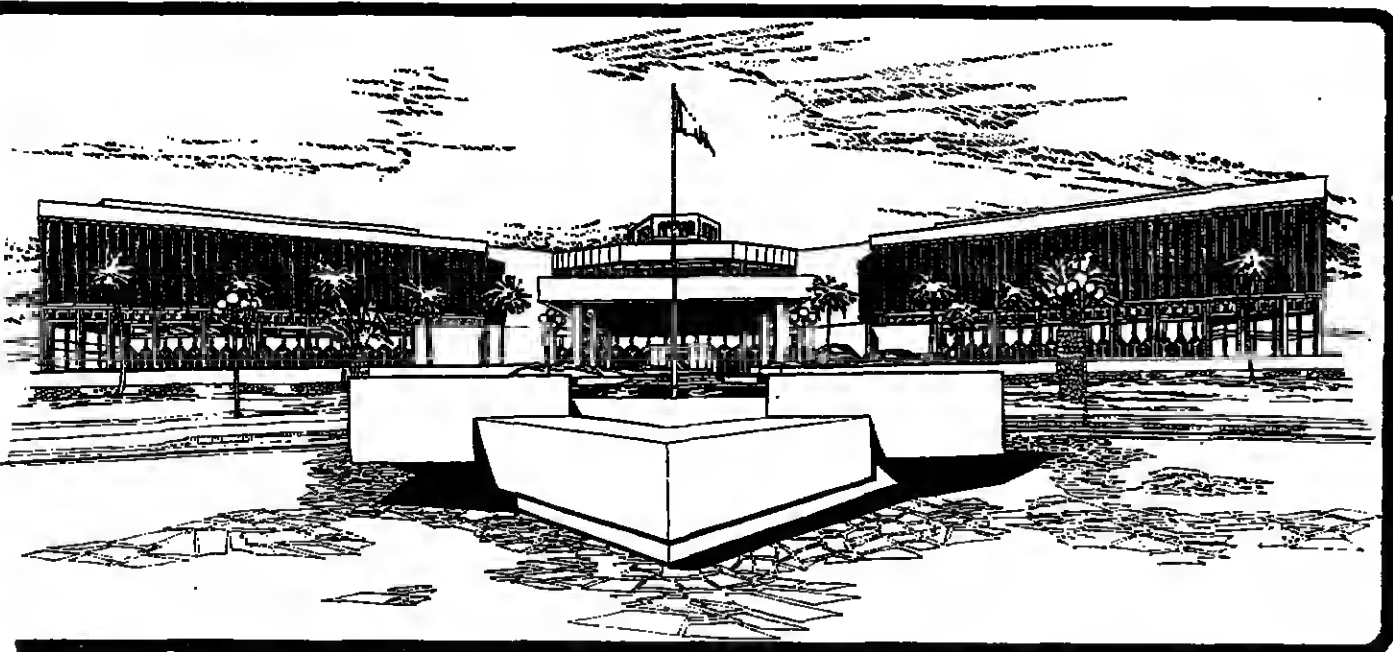
Mr. Cabaleiro, who lives in the northwestern city of Orense, was the first known case in Spain to pay such a bomb-threat demand.

He said said Friday that he was turned over 10 million pesetas (\$125,000) on a deserted country road and was given a bag that was supposed to have instructions for removing the bomb. But, he said, "I was afraid that, because of its shape, there was a new bomb inside." He went to police Wednesday, and experts removed the bomb in 2 1/2 hours.

The psychiatrist apparently became a target when he put a villa up for sale. The man who attached the bomb had lured Mr. Cabaleiro to an Orense hotel by showing interest in the villa.

On May 9, 1977, industrialist Jose Maria Bulto was blown up when he apparently tried to remove a bomb. The ex-mayor of Barcelona, Joaquin Viola, and his wife were killed Jan. 25 after four gunmen attached a device to Mr. Viola.

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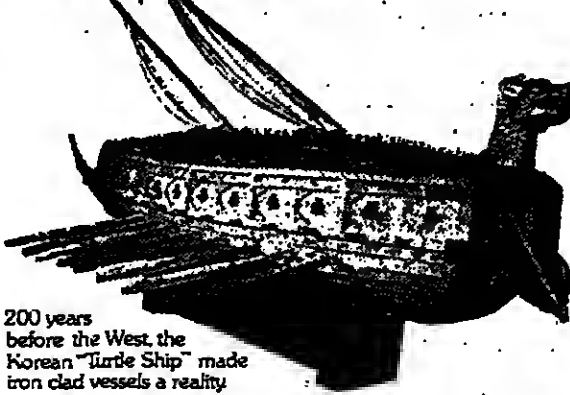
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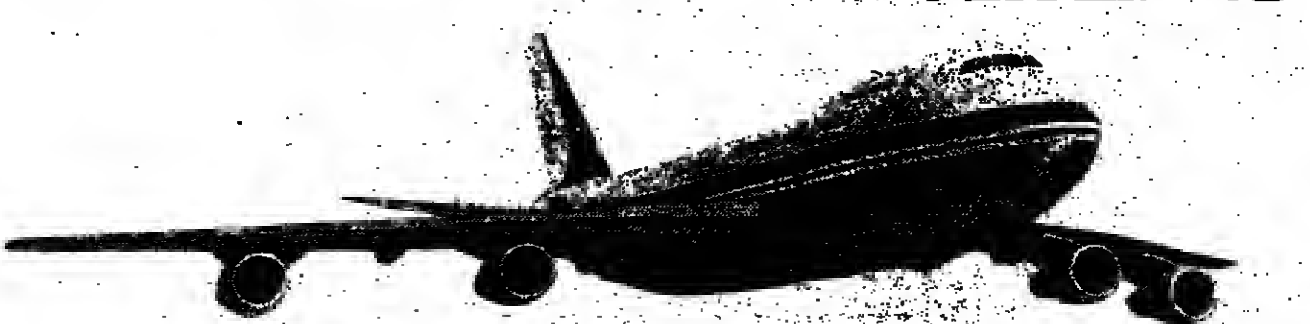
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Ban All Chemical Weapons

Ever since World War I, when poison gas was first used in combat, it has somehow seemed more barbaric to kill people with chemicals than with bullets. Unlike bullets and conventional bombs, chemicals — especially the "supertoxic" nerve gases developed since World War II — hold out the terrifying prospect of mass annihilation. It is good news, therefore, that the United States and the Soviet Union are within sight of an agreement to ban chemical weapons altogether.

The negotiations began in 1976 and have intensified since. Despite a commanding lead in preparations for chemical war, Moscow seems as eager as Washington for a treaty to end development and production of chemical weapons and to destroy existing stockpiles. Soviet leaders evidently realize that although the United States has not matched their substantial buildup it could do so at modest cost.

Agreement is being delayed by tough problems of verification. Both sides seem to recognize that some on-site inspections are essential. Yet neither is eager to have inspectors roaming around its chemical plants. Experts are convinced, however, that once a nation destroys its stockpile of chemical weapons, any effort to acquire a new capability to fight a chemical war could be detected without elaborate snooping. Such an effort would involve not only production and testing, but also equipping and training military forces in

ways that could not evade detection. The experts agree, too, that reliable ways can be found to monitor destruction of existing stocks and production facilities.

Thus far, negotiations have been wholly bilateral. As with the 1967 nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the two superpowers propose to present a chemical warfare pact to the rest of the world. But a strong case can be made for soon widening the talks. The most thorny verification issues can be reserved for bilateral negotiation. Meanwhile, it ought to be possible to bring in the experience and the views of other interested governments.

It is relevant, for example, that West Germany's highly developed chemical industry has been subject to international inspection for more than two decades under the treaty by which the governments of Western Europe consented to German rearmament. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has urged other nations to learn from his country's experience in making an international ban on chemical weapons effective and yet "not prejudice the legitimate interests of industry and research."

So often in recent years, "disarmament" has in practice meant relatively modest measures of arms control. The chemical warfare prohibitions under discussion would provide an effective means to eliminate altogether a potent means of mass destruction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Free Speech: Two Celebrations

So the Nazis may, if they choose, march in Skokie. The lower courts have overturned local ordinances aimed against the group; a permit has been issued; and on June 25, barring the unlikely intervention of the Supreme Court, 50 or 100 U.S. admirers of Adolf Hitler will have the right to gather before the village hall. That, in our view, is as it should be.

Serious arguments to deny the Nazis the rights of speech and assembly have been raised in the months since they first announced the plan to rally in the predominantly Jewish village. Three of the arguments have special force: That such a march in such a place would violate the rights of several thousand former inmates of concentration camps and others who lost relatives to Hitler's gas ovens; that it would constitute an intolerable provocation to those victims of Nazism and so lead to violence; and that a group like the Nazis, which would deprive other people in the U.S. of their freedoms, has no claim to the protection of the Constitution.

We respect these arguments, but cannot accept them. The first could have been used against civil rights marchers whose demonstrations deeply offended residents of such Southern cities as Selma, Ala.; free speech by its nature often means speech that will offend someone. The second argument would penalize peaceful demonstrators for the violence that might be committed against them; it was to prevent such violence that Lyndon Johnson dispatched federal troops to Selma. The third argument has frequently been used against other fringe groups; some of those who oppose the Nazi rally would cry foul if a Communist rally were banned, even though Communists are not famed for their commitment to free speech.

President Pinochet Should Go

It begins to look as if Chilean President Augusto Pinochet may have ordered or at least countenanced the assassination of his most telling critic, Orlando Letelier, in Washington 21 months ago; a colleague of the former ambassador also died in the plot. If this is true, there is, then, not only justice but a sweet irony in the possibility that the investigation into Mr. Letelier's murder may lead to the end of President Pinochet's stay in power.

It is no surprise that, in Chile, dismay and anger over the investigation are yielding in part to the feeling that the Pinochet government has outlived its usefulness. It is one thing to act against "communist" forces within Chile; it is quite another to reach out to kill a critic in the capital of the very country on which Chile is most dependent — and to be found out — and to have the very man held responsible for the assassination remain president.

As it happens, a certain measure of normalization has been returning to Chile. Political arrests have diminished, and political prisoners have been released, though there has been no accounting for the hundreds

who "disappeared" in police custody. The people at the bottom have not benefited. But the economy has otherwise advanced. Fisures within the junta have produced limited, semi-open politics, and the leash on the press has loosened.

We note those developments not to congratulate the junta but to make the point that President Pinochet no longer has a reasonable pretext, if he ever did, for thwarting Chile's return to constitutional government.

Chile, after all, has not only a recent but a rich tradition of constitutional government, one going back well into the 19th century. In the Christian Democratic Party, moreover, it has a respected and substantially intact political organization that, with other political elements, could assume the transitional task of steering Chile back to its democratic traditions. In short, although the continuation in office of President Pinochet means national disgrace and continuing international isolation, the alternative to him is not chaos. Does he wish to be remembered, in some measure, as a patriot? Then he should resign.

WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 12, 1903

PARIS—The king and queen of Serbia were assassinated yesterday in their Belgrade palace when a group of political conspirators, composed mainly of army officers, marched to the palace and demanded the abdication of King Alexander. When the king replied to the summons with a pistol shot, a massacre took place, with the conspirators murdering the king, queen and members of the royal entourage. The town was occupied by the conspirators and Prince Peter Karageorgevich proclaimed the new king of Serbia.

Fifty Years Ago
June 12, 1928

NEW YORK—An energetic protest has been made by the New York Telephone Company against the recent decision of the Supreme Court that evidence resulting from the tapping of telephone wires is admissible in criminal cases. The president of the company today made a public statement in which he declared emphatically that the company would use every means possible to protect its lines and safeguard the privacy of the subscriber. The controversial decision was reached in a five-to-four vote in the court.



Solzhenitsyn: Some Sense, Some Silliness

By James Reston

EDGARTOWN, Mass.—Alexander Solzhenitsyn said so many true and even noble things in his address to the Harvard graduates a few days ago that one wonders why he spoiled his message with so many unfair, provocative, and even silly comparisons on the side.

His attack on the materialism and moral squalor of the Western nations and their selfish subversion of freedom was fair enough.

"Even if we are spared destruction by war," he told the Harvard graduates, "our lives will have to change if we want to save life from self-destruction. We cannot avoid revising the fundamental definitions of human life and human society."

"Is it true that man is above everything? Is there no Superior Spirit above him? Is it right that man's life and society's activities have to be determined by material expansion? Is it permissible to promote such expansion to the detriment of our spiritual integrity?"

These are good questions, which the poet Archibald MacLeish raises with equal eloquence and better balance in his latest book of essays and reflections, "Riders on the Earth." But Solzhenitsyn went beyond questions to conclusions that made Oswald Spengler's "Decline of the West" sound recklessly optimistic.

Solzhenitsyn talked of "a decline

in courage" as perhaps the most striking feature of the Western world today — not only in the United States but in all free nations, and in all parties and particularly among all the political leaders and the intellectual elites.

Our leaders bullied weak countries, he suggested, but were "tongue-tied and paralyzed when they deal with powerful governments and threatening forces, with aggressors and international terrorists."

To be fair, Solzhenitsyn, who was exiled from the Soviet Union four years ago for his criticism of the brutality and inhumanity of the Soviet political system, emphasized

that he was not recommending that system as a substitute for the weaknesses in the West. But he added:

"I could not recommend your society such as it is today as a model for the transformation of ours. Through intense suffering, our country (the Soviet Union) has now achieved a spiritual development of such intensity that the Western system in its present state of spiritual exhaustion does not look attractive."

A fact which cannot be disputed is the weakening of human beings in the West while in the East they are becoming firmer and stronger. Six decades for our [Soviet] people and three decades for the people of Eastern Europe; during that time we have been through a spiritual training far in advance of Western experience.

Mind Split Apart

This from the author of the unspeakable tortures of the Soviet prisons and psychiatric wards? This is "a fact which cannot be disputed." The hell it can't! Solzhenitsyn entitled his commencement address at Harvard "A World Split Apart" but for all its brilliant passages, it sounded like the wanderings of a mind split apart.

He suggests that it was the spiritual bankruptcy and physical cowardice of the United States that led to what he calls "the hasty Vietnam capitulation." Hasty? After a generation of slaughter? Lack of courage? It was precisely because the people of the United States still heard some echoes of their spiritual heritage and belief in the sanctity of individual human life that they rose up against the genocide Solzhenitsyn condemns.

There is a fundamental contradiction in this Solzhenitsyn speech. For on the one hand, he argues that "only moral criteria can help the West against communism's strategy," but on the other, that only U.S. military power and will power could have stopped the carnage in Vietnam by continuing it and avoiding the expansion of Communism power in Southeast Asia.

It is an interesting argument, particularly since it was made when the domino theory didn't seem to be working in Southeast Asia; when the Cambodian Communists and the Vietnamese Communists were fighting each other; when Hanoi was driving the Chinese back into the Peoples Republic; and when all the strident fears at the end of the Vietnam war — the revival of the Sino-Soviet alliance, the Communist conquest of Southeast Asia, India, and the Indian Ocean had not come to pass.

Sense and Nonsense

Anyway, as commencement speeches go, there is something to be said for Solzhenitsyn. He has something to say, even if it was an odd combination of sense and nonsense. He was right to complain that "hastiness and superficiality are the psychic disease of the Twentieth Century." He had some good tough criticisms to make of the press, even though he sounded in the process a little like Spiro Agnew, and he said some true and poignant things.

After the suffering of decades of violence and oppression, the human soul longs for things higher, warmer and purer than those offered by today's mass living habits, introduced by the revolting invasion of publicity, by TV stupor and by intolerable music.

But at least he was allowed to say all these things, even if he went on too long. On commencement day at Moscow University, if they have one, the "spiritual superiority" of the Soviet Union probably wouldn't have allowed it.

W.F. MILLER
University of Texas '48

Warrant Wailing

It is interesting to read the wailing and moaning of James Reston (Herald Tribune, June 3-4) on the recent Supreme Court Ruling concerning search warrants. Since Reston seems so often to speak for the "bleeding heart liberals" one must assume he does so here also. The slightest twinge of the U.S. ethic returning to a more rational approach to the realities of life gives him fits — it reminds one of a spoiled eight-year-old who is told he must eat his spinach before he gets his ice cream.

Some of us hope the Supreme Court will continue to review and "update" some of the "Warren Court" idiocies of the 1960s. James Reston notwithstanding.

W.S. MORRIS

Texas Tales

The report by Nicholas C. Chriss on the course at Rice University on "Living Texas" in your June 3-4 issue simply cannot go without comment. I am one of a small band of

China: Vietnam's Long Memory

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON—About fifteen years ago, when the best and the brightest of U.S. officials were first ginning up a strategic rationale for an active involvement in Vietnam, it was that Moscow and Peking had cleverly come up with an alternative to overt aggression to challenge the West.

The North Vietnamese and Vietcong, it was asserted, were merely surrogates in a new, ambiguous form of aggression, so-called people's wars of national liberation. Unless the challenge was met and repelled, important chunks of the globe would be toppled like so many dominoes into the Communist camp.

Recalling that it is not a little ironic these days to read of border clashes and ideological slugging matches between Moscow and Peking, of mounting frictions between Peking and Hanoi, and of bloody pitched battles between the forces of Hanoi and those of Phnom Penh.

Simplistic

What happened to the Moscow-Peking consortium? What happened to the North Vietnamese role as surrogate for the Russians and the Chinese?

Obviously some of the well-intentioned but simplistic notions of the 1960s didn't hold water. Not that anyone was dissembling; they simply weren't adequately factoring in the deep historic rivalries in the region.

U.S. analysts nowadays are watching the unfolding Asian drama with mixed emotions.

China accused Vietnam of abusing Chinese nationals, cut its aid dramatically, and insisted on the right to send in transport ships to bring out as many of the nearly two million ethnic Chinese as wish to leave. More than 100,000 have already done so without any help from China, fleeing in fishing junks, sometimes under Vietnamese fire.

Reluctantly, Hanoi has agreed to permit Chinese ships to call at many of its ports to take out refugees. But, interestingly, it has forbidden draft-age young men to leave with their families.

It's not that Vietnam has a shortage of recruits for its armed forces, and probably not that its labor force is all that short-handed. More likely it doesn't want to let go of a lot of angry young men who know the country intimately, speak its language and might just someday come back wearing the uniform of China's People's Liberation Army.

Long Memory

For the Vietnamese do not easily forget that for 1,000 years they were ruled by China, by force.

As best can be determined, the Vietnamese have been putting pressure on their Chinese neighbors to conform to the same harsh regimen as the rest of the population. No more black-marketeering or private shops, no more hiding of wealth, no shirking of work in the fields or in reconstruction. And they were not above using muscle when they met what they regarded as reluctance or resistance.

U.S. analysts believe Vietnam is trying to root out all vestiges of French colonialism and U.S. capitalism at home, while attempting to reunify former French Indochina under its flag.

China is not only warning Vietnam not to abuse the ethnic Chinese who choose to remain, but is actively shipping arms to Cambodia to assist in its fight.

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, has been funneling food and other

economic aid to Vietnam, about \$500 million worth last year. Hanoi doesn't need more weapons. Besides the vast stocks it had available at the end of the war, it captured large quantities of U.S. planes, tanks, helicopter gunships, artillery and ammunition from the South Vietnamese.

"Laos is virtually a satellite today," one intelligence official declared. "And, eventually, we expect them to extend their control over Cambodia as well. The brutality of the Cambodian regime is so bad it disgusts a lot of its own followers and will help in its downfall."

Vietnam's greatest postwar

weakness is economic. Once a rice exporting country, it has to import now. Soviet agronomists, engineers and other advisors are present in large numbers.

Once Vietnam completes its subjugation of Cambodia, some analysts suggest it has long standing designs on parts of Thailand and Burma.

But the area of greatest potential explosiveness is the Spratly Islands which are believed to be sitting atop a vast pool of oil.

"Peking will fight if Hanoi tries to press its claim over the islands," one senior analyst predicted. "That would be a heck of a way to repay a surrogate."

Letters

Charms of Albania

The article about Albania (Herald Tribune, May 16) interested me, as I spent a holiday in that country last October. I was a member of a group of tourists, 40 in number, of various nationalities (British, Australian, German, Swiss), and of the most varied political views and occupations.

The Yugoslav airline JAT regularly runs a twice-weekly service from Belgrade to Tirana, and it is good to know that a service between Tirana and Athens has now started up too. I have landed in many airports in Europe, but Tirana has a charm of its own. It smells of the country, not of oil and petrol, trees laden with golden persimmons flanked by the path to the airport buildings, and as our coach departed it had to stop to let a flock of sheep go by.

The country is beautiful, the evidence of economic and social progress is impressive — and the Adriatic sea is calm, blue, warm even at the end of October. I can heartily recommend a holiday in Albania to anyone who wants something different from all the usual "costas" around the Mediterranean, Aegean and so on.

However, it is useless to expect the sophisticated entertainment and service that more developed countries and resorts offer. If one accepts Albania on its own terms, one can have a rewarding experience. In this connection, I would mention that it is well worth making the effort to learn a little elementary Albanian before going there. It makes all the difference in breaking the ice with people.

Unfortunately, at present (or anyway, as of last autumn) citizens of the United States, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia were not acceptable: perhaps these restrictions have been or soon will be lifted.

Incidentally, you describe the Athens-Tirana service as the sole commercial flight from a Western country. I have checked in my atlas, and confirmed that most of Yugoslavia is further west than Greece is, and Athens is quite a long way East of Belgrade. However, presumably your reporter used the term in political rather than in a geographical sense, according to which Ljubljana is "east" and Istanbul is "west."

VIVIAN PIXNER

London.

Schlesinger Opposes A-Test Ban

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—During the first week of June, Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger hand-carried a top secret letter to President Carter's office that for the first time injected him squarely into the turmoil over arms control and national security within the administration.

Schlesinger's letter to the president aligned him with the Joint Chiefs of Staff against the proposed five-year "zero-yield" nuclear test ban treaty — a ban on all underground explosions, including the 150-kiloton tests now permitted. As head of the department that signed the duty of certifying the nation's nuclear arsenal, Schlesinger warned Mr. Carter that nuclear testing is essential to maintain warhead reliability. If asked or directed to testify before Congress, he would say just that.

This gave the uniformed military a badly needed cabinet-level civilian to help slow the rush to a total test ban.

Indiscreet

Schlesinger's courageous though indiscreet advocacy of higher arms spending in 1975 ended with President Ford naming him as Secretary of Defense. As the only Republican in the Carter cabinet, discretion has been Schlesinger's watchword. He says nothing publicly about national security, and nobody has ever heard him utter one critical word. On or off the record, about Jimmy Carter (in contrast to his sometimes pungent off-duty remarks about Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford whom he was a cabinet member for them).

But in fact Schlesinger has been distressed by national security policy, particularly by chief disarmament negotiator Paul Warnke's operations. Schlesinger is perceived by some defense-oriented Democrats in Congress as Mr. Carter's ultimate salvation, whom he eventually will call upon to pick up the pieces. But to do this, Schlesinger must establish a record of having warned the president that present policies lead to disaster.

How can this be done unless Schlesinger throws directly into the winds and treasuries of international security? The answer is that the legal jurisdiction of his Department of Energy includes the nuclear-testing laboratories formerly under the old Atomic Energy Commission; Schlesinger has the duty of certifying the reliability of the national stockpile.

Schlesinger's experts at the Energy Department began early to obstruct Warnke's push for quick negotiation of a zero-yield test ban treaty. With atmospheric tests barred by the 1963 treaty and underground tests limited to 150 kilotons by the 1974 treaty, the national laboratories say that it is already difficult to verify reliability of the stockpile; with no testing it will be impossible. As for the Soviets, only continual on-site inspection could verify compliance with a zero-yield ban, and Moscow flatly rejects it.

Excluded

Such misgivings by both Department of Energy and JCS experts led to their exclusion from hush-bush U.S.-British talks here in mid-April. Nor were they consulted before the Cambodian Communists and the Vietnamese Communists were fighting each other; when Hanoi was driving the Chinese back into the Peoples Republic; and when all the strident fears at the end of the Vietnam war — the revival of the Sino-Soviet alliance, the Communist conquest of Southeast Asia, India, and the Indian Ocean had not come to pass.

Schlesinger concluded that certain high officials — Warnke and a lesser degree Secretary of State Cyrus Vance — had forced the process too quickly. He felt that was time a high civilian official gave the Joint Chiefs some help.

While privately voicing reservations about a five-year zero-yield pact, Secretary signed President Ford's Dec. 31, 1977, and has signed, PDM-38 nearly a month ago, the debate would seem to be over. But few decisions are eternal in the Carter administration; particularly when the persuader Schlesinger makes a serious move.

With the president repeatedly reeling from burning oil nuclear tests (that is zero-yield) and having signed, PDM-38 nearly a month ago, the debate would seem to be over. But few decisions are eternal in the Carter administration; particularly when the persuader Schlesinger makes a serious move.

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Telex: 617178 Herald, Paris Cable: Herald, Paris

Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

In U.S.A.—Subscription price \$25 yearly

Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1978 International

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Commission Paritaire No 321

A U.S. Student's Odyssey of Smuggling and Captivity in East Germany

By Ken Ringle

WINDOM, Minn. (WP) — On last June 18, a slender, bespectacled U.S. student named Alan Van Norman stepped off a Lufthansa flight at West Berlin's Tegel Airport and made his way slowly through the tourist-clogged concourse toward an adventure that would change his life.

He was on his way to meet a man he would try to smuggle an East German family from the gray, heavily guarded world behind the Berlin Wall to freedom in the West. He had never met the people he hoped to help and knew almost nothing about them. He was 21 years old.

For Mr. Van Norman, a postal clerk's son from the little (population 1952) farm town of Windom, Minn., it was a curious venture in international intrigue. As he tells it, he had never been to Germany before, spoke little of the language, was largely apolitical and had little zeal for his mission. Yet there he was, wondering among the pawns and players of espionage at the main crossroads of the lingering Cold War.

It was supposed to meet my contact at the Hertz Rent-a-Car counter," Mr. Van Norman remembers, "and there was only one other person there as I walked up. His back was to me, and I wondered if he was the one. Then he turned around and said, 'Are you Mr. Van Norman?' I said, 'Yes, I am.' He had already rented a Mercedes 280, and he explained the plan to me as we drove to the hotel."

U.S. Contact

The contact, Mr. Van Norman says, was a U.S. citizen who "as far as I know had no connection with any intelligence agency. I didn't see him to talk about him and the other people involved too much, because efforts like mine are still going on. He simply knew these people who wanted to get out."

"I had been told only that we would smuggle them out in a car," he explained, "that there are two special, four-lane highways, transitways, running from West Berlin to East Germany. And in these transitways, people from the West are allowed to travel to and from Berlin without having their cars searched, provided they don't make any unauthorized stops en route, they don't contact anybody and they don't drop anything off."

"They also must agree that they are subject to East German law while they're on the autobahn. If you agree to these restrictions, you can buy your visa right on the border. You don't have to apply ahead of time."

"One of the autobahns is relatively short — 14 hours drive or so — and runs from Berlin to Helmstedt. The other is longer — 3½ hours drive in length — and runs from Berlin south toward Nuremberg. East Germans freely use both roads, entering and leaving on the interchanges but may not cross the borders at either end."

"I was to drive in on the second road alone about 11 p.m. and stop about 13:45 at one of the Autobahn restaurants where stops are allowed. There I was to contact the man, his wife and their child by means of an inconspicuous bead nod or hand signal. I had been shown their picture."

"At midnight I was to get up and drive away, and they were to follow in their car. When I didn't see any cars ahead of me or behind me, I was to stop, they were to jump out of their car and jump in my trunk. I was to jump out and shut the trunk and drive on. As long as I stayed on the Autobahn and nobody knew I had something in the trunk, they wouldn't search my car."

"The road is heavily patrolled by East German police, but their car would probably not be noticed. It was an East German economy car called a Trabant, a light little thing that breaks down all the time. Anything you drive down an East German road you see about three or four of them every hundred miles sitting beside the road, broken down."

Trial Run

The next day Mr. Van Norman and his contact made a trial run over the road, spotting the restaurant and locating possible pickup points — places where the road was straight and flat enough so that cars approaching from either direction could be spotted well in the distance.

"On June 18 they went over the car, making sure there was enough air getting into the trunk. 'I was concerned about the shock absorbers and the sag of my load in the trunk,' Mr. Van Norman remembers, but he said not to worry because they didn't check that closely."

After buying some pillows to make the trunk more comfortable, Mr. Van Norman drove his contact to the airport and bade him goodbye. Then he poked around a few museums and waited. At 11 p.m. he bought his transit visa and, after a perfunctory check of documents, crossed the border.

"I was a little nervous, but not terribly so," he remembers. "There was a lot less traffic on the road than during the day, and I was grateful for that. When I got to the restaurant, I walked in, sat down and looked around. They weren't there. I decided to wait."

"I was shocked at what an incredibly dismal place it was, and how terrible everything tasted. The roof was corrugated plastic on top of bare concrete walls. . . The food — mostly goulash and some soup — was wretched, really awful."

"I waited until after midnight because I thought they might be sitting somewhere inconspicuous and follow me when I got up to go. But they didn't. They just weren't there."

Drove On

Mr. Van Norman drove south for three more hours to the border in the comfort of his Mercedes, listening to Armed Forces Radio and singing along with the Eagles and Elton John. Then he continued on to a spot near Nuremberg, where a friend who knew of the plan was waiting for him. On June 24 he went back to Berlin to try again.

He made the run three more times between June 25 and July 2 on prearranged contingency dates, but the East German family was never there.

Each time the setup was the same. The contact man would fly in to rent the Mercedes, "because I wasn't old enough to rent a car." He also would reimburse Mr. Van Norman for expenses such as his plane ticket and hotel, but no other money. Mr. Van Norman says, "I changed hands. It is unlikely that his repeated trips were noticed, because the Autobahns carry a heavy load of traffic, including many regular commuters."

After the family failed to show up July 2, Mr. Van Norman flew to England, where he had first been approached about the smuggling effort the year before. A church camp counselor in Minnesota, he had learned as a teenager about a Lutheran center in the English Midlands called Harthorpe Hall and had worked there as a gardener for most of 1976. The center's international staff included many religious refugees from all over the world and it was there that another staff member asked him if he would be

willing to help bring a family out of East Germany.

"My first reaction was, 'Oh, boy, I'll get to be a hero.' But then I said, 'That's pretty dumb. This is no place for heroics. These people are laying everything on the line to get out. If it doesn't work, that's it for them. If you're looking for a place to play hero, you'd better look somewhere else.'"

"But then I thought that here I was, with no wife or children. If I got caught, it would only be a year or two out of my life. It seemed like a little enough thing to do to help somebody."

At first the escape had been planned for that summer, but there were delays. Mr. Van Norman was told to return to the United States and come back the following year. Early last year he was contacted by phone and told to be in Berlin June 16.

Since it was now July, he went to England to collect a friend, then traveled through Greece, Switzerland and Italy, but he was back to Berlin Aug. 1 for one more try.

From the beginning, Aug. 1 had been the emergency date if everything else failed. This time the contact man came and went on the train, staying only long enough to rent the Mercedes, eat dinner and have a drink with Mr. Van Norman in a nearby pub. The young smuggler had about had it with the refugee business.

Finally, a Sighting

"I had been traveling a lot and not getting much sleep," he remembers. "I was real tired and I wasn't expecting them to be there at all."

"But as soon as I turned off the Autobahn for the restaurant, I noticed the car in front of me was a Trabant. And when I saw the people get out of the car, it was them."

"I decided, 'This is it. Now you have to do everything just right.' 'I didn't make any signal to them until we were all set to go. I wasn't sure they had seen me and I lit up a cigarette. I don't smoke, but

I was just trying a play-act kind of thing. I took a stroll through the parking lot, smoking my cigarette, and as I passed their car, I saw them in it and gave a short nod of my head."

"Then I got in my car and they took off and I took off behind them. When we got out on the highway, I pulled in front of them and they followed. We drove like that for about 70 miles."

"Finally traffic thinned out enough to make the switch. I tapped my brakes and pulled over and stopped real quick. They pulled over behind me and jumped out of their car and started getting into my trunk, which I had unlocked at the restaurant. But they took much longer to make the switch than I had expected."

"While they were getting in, I saw headlights coming behind us. I thought, 'Jeez, folks, hurry up, would you? Maybe we should just call off the whole thing right now.' But it was the last chance, so I decided to go for broke. The car drove on by. I jumped out and shut the trunk and drove off."

"To some respects this was just another run for me, because I had done it so often. But I was real tired and more worried about staying awake than anything else."

As he approached the border installations, Mr. Van Norman noticed something else: His headlights were now shining well above the roadway because of the weight in the trunk.

"That worried me," he remembers. "I was afraid that would show. So when I got in the well-lit area of the checkpoint, I switched off my headlights."

"The border installations began nearly 3 miles from the border itself, and I got through the first checkpoint OK. At the second checkpoint, a young officer asked for my passport and was looking at it when a muscular officer asked for a crewcut came up and asked for the passport and looked at it."

"Then he looked at me and tried to make his eyes bore into my skull. In German he said 'Shut off your engine, roll up your window and come with me.' They had spotted the sagging checks."

Then began, for Alan Van Norman, a nine-month captivity in an Orwellian world of gray walls, empty corridors and shouting interrogators — a world that forced him to battle to keep his sanity and drove him at times, he says, to consider suicide.

"I was never really physically mistreated," he says, "and I never saw anyone who really was. But the psychological pressures were very, very hard."

One of the things that probably helped save him, he says, was the absurd, comic-opera blustering of his captors. "The officer who arrested me was dressed in one of those baggy, shapeless uniforms you see in socialist countries: one size fits all. He looked perfectly ridiculous, but he was trying to appear very, very tough. He would have been a bit more intimidating if he hadn't been trying so hard, but they are a very defensive, paranoid bunch."

The officer took him into a small room shrouded at him in German. Mr. Van Norman said, but "I never did find out what he was saying. I explained that I didn't speak German, but that just seemed to make him shout louder. Then another man came in and they took me back to the car. One look and I said to myself, 'Well, I guess this is all over.'"

"They had surrounded the car with steel barriers so no one could see it, and inside the barriers were 15 or 20 guards, some with submachine guns and the others with dogs. And they told me to open the trunk. At that point I wasn't really prepared to argue. So I opened it."

"But as soon as I got it opened far enough so they could see the people inside, the officer who had arrested me slammed it shut again, grabbed me by the coat collar and threw me against a wall and started to search me."

"Then they opened the trunk and a photographer took pictures play-by-play as the people got out."

Never Saw Couple

He never saw the couple again but has since heard that they are still in jail.

"They handcuffed me and took me into another room, where I was stripped and searched. And then they began to question me."

Mr. Van Norman had been arrested at 2:55 a.m. He was questioned until 6. "It was all in German, which was pretty stupid. I told them over and over again I didn't speak German, but they didn't want to wait for an interpreter. A couple of people there knew a few English words and they tried to do what they could, but that just confused the issue."

"When they couldn't make me understand, they just yelled louder and faster. It was a ridiculous kind of interrogation. I finally got so tired about 5 a.m. I just fell asleep while they were shouting at me. They were pretty upset about that."

At length, Mr. Van Norman was transferred to a city jail for further questioning and from there to a prison in East Berlin, where he was questioned from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. five times a week for three months. There, at least, there were interpreters.

"I admitted right away to having the people in my trunk and to the basic plan for getting them out. But I lied a little around the edges to protect some people and left others out of the story altogether. They never did catch me lying."

"My trial was a complete charade. It took two hours, after which they emerged promptly with a six-page record which had obviously been typed up before the proceedings started. I was sentenced to 2½ years for something like 'improper use of the transitway. After that they pretty much left me alone and eventually transferred me to another prison.'"

While in the interrogation pris-



Alan Van Norman after his release in Berlin last month.

on, Mr. Van Norman said, he never saw anyone but his cellmate, his interrogator and the interpreter. "They would arrange it so the halls were empty whenever I was moved from the cell to the office. It was all arranged to make you feel isolated and hungry to talk. I never learned anyone's name or rank."

"I did exchange some words with the interpreter, who was a kind of stacked woman about 45. She was the only person who acted like a human being, and after a while I began having fantasies about her. But for the most part prison life was simply empty and gray."

"The food was terrible. Breakfast was a couple of pieces of bread and

some lard, with maybe a little piece of sausage. Lunch was a potato or some cabbage in some sort of soup. Dinner was breakfast all over again. Occasionally there was a piece of fruit. It was pretty miserable, but you could survive. A lot of prisoners complained, but if you complain you just get depressed, and there's no one to lift your spirits but yourself. So I just took what I was given and tried to stay healthy."

"To fight all that, I forced myself to live entirely in the present, taking each day as it came. Each morning, when I woke up, I said to myself: 'If I waste this day, it's my own fault. There is something I can accomplish today.' So I made up songs and poems. I learned German from the other prisoners. And I tried to stay busy. But it was very, very hard, and at times I found it difficult to refuel my desire to keep on living."

He thought about using his glasses to slit his wrists but most prisoners who tried to slit their wrists had been found before they died. "Finally I decided that if I killed myself, I would do it with the electric razor they gave us by electrocuting myself in the wash stand sink."

The lifeless, gray world of prison was doubly hard for Mr. Van Norman, who had grown up among the soft green cottonwoods, willows and crystal lakes of southwestern Minnesota. A chemist and a biology student at Concordia College in Menard, Minn., and was preparing for a career in ornithology.

Shadowed Existence

But there were no windows in the interrogation prison, and even in the general prison the exercise yard was a tiny, narrow enclosure surrounded by high concrete walls. Prisoners were herded out there in the early morning while the yard was still in shadow. For four months he never saw the sun.

On May 1, Mr. Van Norman was released by the East Germans as part of a three-way prisoner exchange between East and West.

The deal included the release by the United States of Robert Thompson, a former Air Force intelligence clerk sentenced to 30 years in prison 13 years ago for passing secrets to the Russians, and the release by the Communist-controlled government of Mozambique of Myron Marcus, a 24-year-old Israeli who had been jailed there since his light plane was forced down during a flight from Rhodesia to South Africa.

Few had known that Mr. Van Norman was even in prison. The State Department had been notified several weeks after his arrest. His parents decided that the less publicity there was about his case, the greater chance he had of getting out.

"They didn't think I'd crack up to it," he says. "They used to write me letters saying, 'We have great faith in your hard head.'"

Mr. Van Norman emerged with characteristic very humor. A Woody Allen figure who smuggled his prison clothes out with him as a joke on his captors and, perhaps, on himself. When asked at a Berlin press conference what he would do now, he replied, "Oh, I don't know. Maybe go have a beer."

But now that he is back at his parent's home, he finds that he has changed. "I think the greatest thing I learned in prison is how much we waste — whether it's time or simply materials. When I got back, I brought a friend of mine a present, and she took it out of the box and threw the box away. I was appalled."

"In prison, if we had had a box like that, we would have cut it up to make playing cards. Or a chess set. Or paper-mache dice. We saved everything. One man had found the pull-tab off a zipper and had used it to unscrew a tiny screw and he carried those things around for months. Everyone envied him for having such valuable things. We knew he would find a use for them some day. 'Not needing something is one thing. But not using it is something else.'"

French Communists Flaunting Party, Hoping for Open Forum

By Florin Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — A new current is stirring in the French left, bringing together representatives of a broad sweep of views in opposition to Communist Party orthodoxy, from extremists to ecologists and moderate reformers.

While the movement was brought about by the defeat of the left in the French national elections in March, it could have important long-term implications not only in France but also in other Western European countries that were intrigued for a time with the idea of Eurocommunism as the new direction leftward.

The French Communist Party is currently swamped in internal controversy over whether it had deliberately caused left's defeat and whether it should embark on self-reform much more profound than it has tried so far.

The way the argument has been going, the staid more-or-less orthodox leadership is winning.

Attacks on Critics

The leadership tied one hand behind its back in the campaign against its dissidents when the party's secretary-general, Georges Marchais, promised not to use the weapon of exclusion, which is, in effect, excommunication. But it has begun to use vague threats of "political retaliation" and there has been a series of fierce attacks on internal critics, leading to speculation outside the party that the Communists are on their way to revising their ultimate form of discipline.

That would probably force them back into what French Communists call "the ghetto," a tight and cozy organizational life in isolation from the mainstream of the nation's affairs, bringing clear ideas but no serious hope of winning power.

According to Jean Elleinstein, a leading Communist theoretician who has become a dissident within the party, what its leaders now fear most is the decision of the new broad movement to launch a newspaper.

Sell Stock

Ironically, a group of very diverse people who have joined with Mr. Elleinstein to publish the weakly titled "Maitenant," have turned to the capitalist device of selling stock to finance their paper. Advertisements have appeared in the non-Communist press offering a total of 15,000 shares at the equivalent of about \$70 a share. The advertisement put the basic ideas succinctly.

"We have never worked together," it said. "Communists, Socialists, PSU [a left-wing Socialist splinter group], extreme left, radicals, feminists, ecologists, trade unionists, people on the left with or without a party card — all too often we just played at each other like china dogs. For the first time in the history of this country, we have decided to create something together. Not a club, nor a cartel, nor a party — a newspaper. Our challenge: a socialist far from the derailment of social democracy, Stalinist gulags, technocratic shackles. . . . The appeal was signed by over



Jean Elleinstein



Georges Marchais

100 prominent people in the movement mentioned — a remarkable coalescence in the bitterly fragmented history of the French left.

10th Anniversary

Last weekend, 10,000 persons attended a meeting in Paris observing the 10th anniversary of the May, 1968, unrest in France. It was led by members of the group along with Trotskyists, a Spanish Communist Party official and Leonid

Plyusch, the former Ukrainian mathematician who has become a prime figure in the campaign against Soviet mistreatment of dissidents.

Mr. Plyusch, who was a model for one of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's heroes, was imprisoned in an insane asylum before he was able to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Elleinstein, who insists that he intends to remain a member of the French Communist Party, drew intense applause when, after refer-

ring to Mr. Plyusch, he said there were "thousands of Dreyfuses in the Soviet Union today who must be saved from repression."

Recently, he and about 350 other Communist intellectuals signed a manifesto demanding an end to "democratic centralism" and a right to open debate inside the French Communist Party.

"We have learned that we must join on the first issue of internal party democracy instead of letting the leadership divide us, even

though we disagree deeply on other issues," Mr. Elleinstein said, adding that since publication the manifesto had acquired 1,000 signatures of Communists.

The party leadership has attacked these critics as "factionalists" who would destroy the party, demanded unquestioning support from all other members, and proclaimed that its vacillating line in the last few years has been "correct on every point."

But there have been many signs of restiveness among the Communist rank and file, and reports from around the country have told of members throwing away their party cards in disgust.

While the range of opinion among members of the Maitenant group is so vast that it is hard to see how they can possibly work together and form any kind of cohesive political force, it is precisely their hope to provide an intellectual platform where every kind of view can be expressed openly and resoundingly.

Absorb Extremists

Moderate leftists in France feel that the group could absorb extremists and prevent their slipping, through frustration, into terrorist organizations like the Red Brigades in Italy.

The Communists involved continue to speak of Eurocommunism as a goal. But the reaction of the French party leadership has made it clear that the new movement is in fact a substitute for the now moribund idea of cooperation among the French, Italian and Spanish Communist parties.

French Communists fear being outflanked on the left, as the Ital-

Can Africa Military Regimes Restore Civilian Rule?

By David Lamb

NAIROBI — The military governments of three African nations — Ghana, Upper Volta and Nigeria — are laying the foundation for returning to civilian rule. All are finding it a difficult transition, full of obstacles and temptations.

No military government in Africa has ever surrendered power voluntarily. In fact, no government has ever changed hands peacefully through the electoral process in the 20 years since colonial Africa started breaking up into independent nations.

Some political observers contend that a multiparty democratic system is a luxury that Africa cannot afford at this stage of its development. It was to refute that argument that the governments of Ghana, Upper Volta and Nigeria embarked on their plans for civilian rule.

Of the three, Ghana is having the most difficult time, and the intentions of its government are the most open to suspicion. Pressured to step down by a middle-class revolt last year, Ghana's government realized it had not the slightest chance of winning an election against civilian parties.

Ghana's Union Plan

So the head of state, Gen. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, 46, who seized power in 1972, pushed forward a plan for a union government that would include both civilian and military elements. On March 30, fewer than 44 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls and, according to the government, endorsed the union proposal by a margin of 53 percent to 47 percent.

Gen. Acheampong's first response was to ban the three largest anti-government parties, saying, "There is no further justification for the existence of political parties." Within a week, 17 leading civilian politicians were arrested, and dozens of others, including the electoral commissioner, fled into hiding or exile.

Despite charges that the referendum was rigged, Gen. Acheampong is proceeding with plans for a general election, June 15, 1979, and a

return to constitutional government two weeks later. If Gen. Acheampong survives politically that long, the name of Ghana's probable president is hardly a secret.

In Upper Volta, where the military government is probably the most liberal in Africa, President Sangoure Lamizana, 62, was telling confidants only a few months ago that he was ready to retire from military and political life when the soldiers returned to the barracks this year.

But when Upper Voltans went to the polls May 14, Gen. Lamizana was a candidate for president. He failed to win the needed majority against seven opposition parties, and a runoff election was scheduled.

Recently, Gen. Lamizana woo the runoff — diplomatic sources say it was fair and honest — by 200,000 votes over his nearest opponent.

9,000-Man Army Waiting

Gen. Lamizana plans to form soon Upper Volta's first civilian government in 13 years, but he has let it be known that the 9,000-man army is waiting in the wings if the experiment fails.

Nigeria has taken the most meticulous steps among Africa's 19 military governments to revert to civilian rule. The military seized power in Africa's most populous country in 1966 and has been making plans for four years to relinquish power in November next year.

It has debated and drafted a new constitution, which provides for a U.S.-style system including a president, a senate and a house of representatives. Most neutral observers believe that the Nigerian head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, 40, is firmly committed to the promise of — and the timetable for — civilian rule.

The transition appeared to be going smoothly until last month, when bloody clashes between students and soldiers erupted on several university campuses.

The apparent cause was an announcement increasing boarding fees for students. The military, however, contends that the students were being used by "unpatriotic and hostile interests" intent on disrupting plans for a civilian government.

Los Angeles Times

2d Airline Link To London Goes To Los Angeles

WASHINGTON, June 11 — President Carter has picked Los Angeles as the second U.S. city to offer nonstop service to London by two U.S. airlines. Under an order signed Friday, Pan American World Airways will compete with Trans World Airlines on the route.

Pan Am plans an inaugural jump flight from Los Angeles Thursday. The airline says it has already booked 21,000 seats from Los Angeles International to London's Heathrow Airport.

British Airways also flies the route nonstop. A second British carrier remains to be named.

Mr. Carter's order confirmed an April 19 recommendation by the Civil Aeronautics Board that Los Angeles be chosen over Boston as the U.S. city, in addition to New York, with "dual designation" to provide the competitive nonstop service to London authorized under a 1977 agreement with Britain. Twelve U.S. cities have been cleared for single-carrier service to London.

Boston, which opposed the CAB recommendation in a rearguard court action, still hopes for "dual designation" under a new interim agreement with Britain. Mr. Carter wrote Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Friday directing him to continue to seek British acceptance of a new interim agreement, which the president first proposed in a May 16 letter to British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Los Angeles Times

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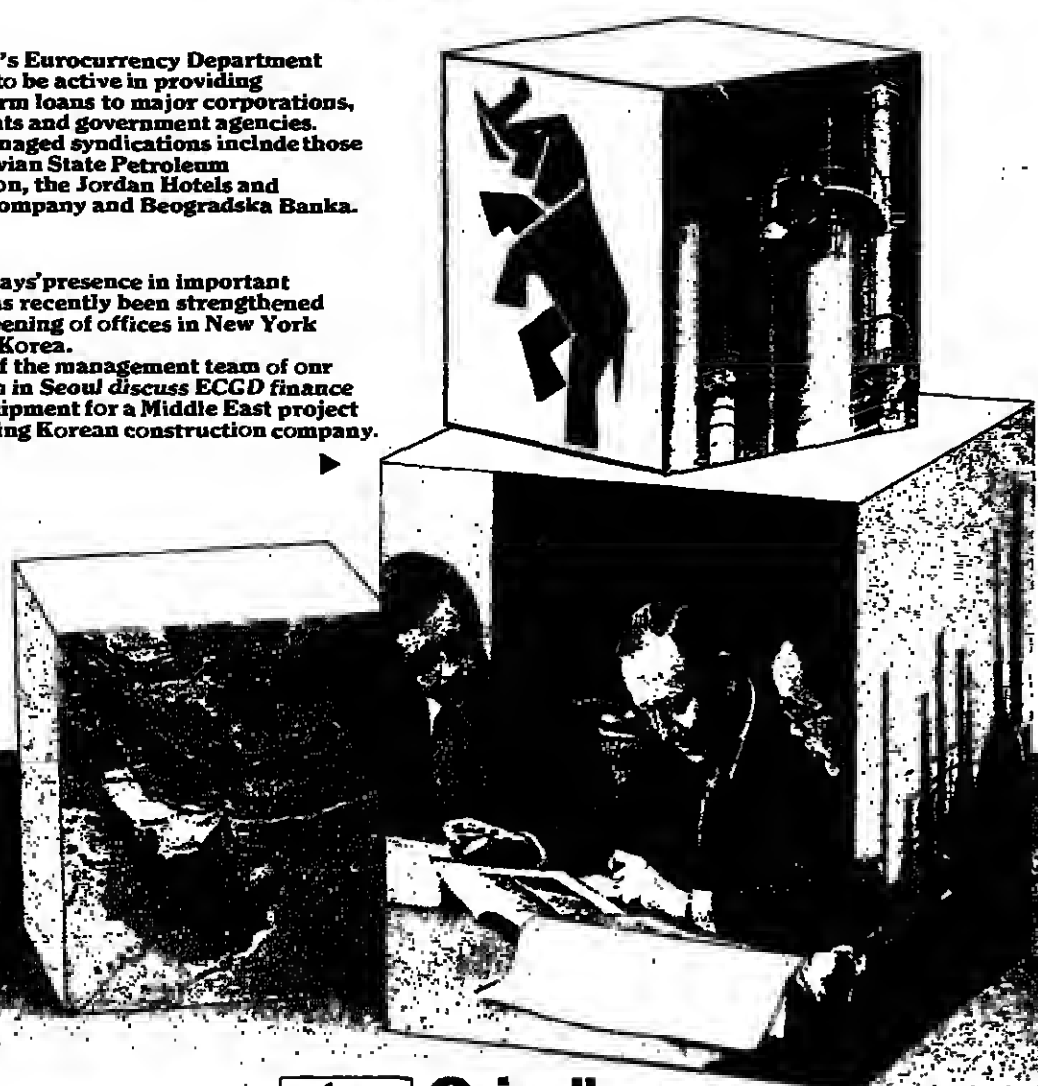
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	End 1966	End 1972	End 1977
Year of operation	1	5	10
Capital	2,000	2,000	7,000
Capital & Reserves	2,148	4,085	28,608
Deposits	50,211	86,754	442,829
Advances	23,711	38,851	234,577
Contra-accounts	25,703	42,149	181,445
Total Balance-sheet	78,222	133,288	653,582
Net profit	322	908	2,215

(figures in thousands of Kuwaiti Dinars)
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1 K.D. = 357 U.S. \$end 1977



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Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9, Col. 4)

There are no good reasons for German residents to buy DM Eurobonds.

At the same time, non-residents do not have much of an incentive to buy Eurobond bonds unless they believe that the mark will appreciate substantially against the dollar. Yields on dollar bonds are three to four percentage points higher than the DM equivalent so that a considerable appreciation of the mark would be needed for the investor to come out even on a DM investment.

In a recent tender offer, the German government sold about 1.39 billion DM of three-year notes at 99.9 bearing 5 percent to yield 5.04 percent and about 1.27 billion DM of four-year notes at 99.9 bearing 5.25 percent to yield 5.28 percent. In comparison, Norway's recent 250 million-DM, five-year notes bearing 4.375 percent were trading at 97.25 to yield 5.01 percent.

Meanwhile, the Bundesbank has announced a 750-million-DM, 10-year issue of the federal railways at 99.9 bearing 6 percent to yield 6.14 percent.

In the Eurobond market, a 100-million-DM, 10-year issue of Elf Aquitaine bearing 5.25 percent was trading at 95.5 to yield 5.86 percent. Thus, it would seem likely that a substantial downward adjustment of Eurobond bond prices will be needed before the yields are attractive to residents.

The offerings approved by the capital market subcommittee comprise a 100-million-DM bond for the city of Koblenz, a 100-million-DM issue for Austria, a 100-million-DM issue for Norges Kommunalbank and a 30-million-DM issue for Ricoh, the Japanese office equipment company.

Eurobond offerings in Deutsche marks had been suspended on May 12 after it became apparent that the market had not been able to absorb a heavy volume of new issues.

Commercial bank announced that it previously announced 100-million-DM bond with warrants, being

offered by its Luxembourg subsidiary, would be priced at par and carry a coupon of 3.5 percent. The 10-year bond will be offered until June 16. The warrants give purchasers the right to buy five shares of 218 DM.

After British authorities introduced a credit squeeze last week to break rapid expansion of the domestic money supply, the market outlook for sterling-denominated Eurobonds appeared to be grim. On the one hand, the cost to dealers of financing positions was forced up to the point where bond inventories at present prices have to be financed at a loss. On the other hand, yields available on domestic U.K. government bond issues were still more than a point higher than Eurosterling yields so that dealers had little hope of finding buyers for such issues unless they marked their prices down sharply.

Citicorp's \$25-million, 10 percent bonds of 1993 were quoted at around 90.25 to yield 11.38 percent at maturity. In comparison, a 15-year, 12.5 percent U.K. Treasury issue was available at 98.38 to yield 13.15 percent on a Eurobond equivalent basis. Meanwhile, one-month Eurosterling deposits were quoted at 12.38 percent offered Friday compared with the current yield for Citicorp's issue of 11.08 percent.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended June 9, 1978
U.S. Dollars

International institutions	8.39 %
Industrial, long term	8.76 %
Industrial, medium term	8.71 %
Canadian, dollar, medium term	9.5 %
French franc, long term	10.36 %
Unit of acc. long term	7.67 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended June 9, 1978
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total	1256.2	1053.4	200.8
Codel	1,631	1,296.1	335.2
Eurodol			

Financial Anxiety Shown In U.S. Primary Elections

(Continued from Page 9, Col. 8)

By the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William Miller, to obtain further reductions in federal spending. He wants to see a budget deficit of \$50 billion or less in fiscal 1979, less than \$40 billion in 1980, under \$20 billion in 1981 and zero the following year.

It is Mr. Miller's tough talk, which already resulted in the president's decision to reduce his tax-cut proposals, that has most encouraged the business community and the financial markets. They believe that they have a powerful friend who understands the basic remedy for inflation and who may have more clout than anyone else in getting the administration to accept a budget.

There have been reports that one other presidential adviser has privately been counseling the president. It is said that the adviser has agreed to allow them to search for possible additional cuts of between \$3 billion and \$5 billion in the upcoming fiscal year.

Meanwhile, a measure of con-

Portland Takes Thompson as Top NBA Pick

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP) — The Portland Trail Blazers made Mychal Thompson of Minnesota the No. 1 pick of the National Basketball Association college draft as they sought to bolster their front line.

Larry Bird, a 6-foot-9 All-American from Indiana State, was the player rated most likely to succeed by the pro scouts. But Bird has one year of college eligibility left and says he intends to play for Indiana State next winter, so the Blazers decided to go for the sure thing in Friday's draft.

Originally, the No. 1 pick belonged to Indiana. But when the Pacers were unable to talk Bird into signing, they swapped that choice to Portland in exchange for guard Johnny Davis and the No. 3 pick overall, which they used to take 10 forward Rick Robey of Kentucky.

In all, five teams passed on Bird before the Boston Celtics decided to take the gamble. Kansas City, picking second, took All-American guard Phil Ford of North Carolina. The Kings hope their backcourt problems are solved for years to come with Ford and last year's No. 1, Otis Birdsong.

The New York Knicks, choosing fourth, raised some eyebrows with their selection of 6-4 guard Mike Richardson of Montana. But the scouts considered him the best guard available. College basketball's player of the year, 6-6 guard Butch Lee of Marquette, was the 10th player chosen, going to Atlanta. A total of 202 players were taken in 10 rounds of drafting.



Ken Norton has hands up as Larry Holmes delivers blow to head.

Holmes Defeats Norton In Hard-Fought Decision

By Dave Anderson

LAS VEGAS, June 11 (NYT) — For more than a decade, Muhammad Ali has been proclaiming, "and when I retire, the game will go to the graveyard." But Friday night Larry Holmes and Ken Norton provided the disclaimer.

In a reminder that boxing is bigger than any boxer, their brawling struggle for the World Boxing Council's championship was the most memorable heavyweight title fight since "The Thrilla in Manila" when Ali and Joe Frazier destroyed each other nearly three years ago. Larry Holmes emerged as a semi-champion, as Leon Spinks is, and even if Ali were to dethrone Leon Spinks in their Sept. 15 rematch in New Orleans, the Ali era is all over. It will linger but it's over.

The heavyweight division now belongs to Larry Holmes, Ken Norton, Leon Spinks, perhaps Jimmy Young if he gets back in shape and all the kids out there in the gyms. The game won't go to the graveyard.

But the Ali era apparently will linger on, no matter what the outcome of his Spinks rematch.

Classic Round

On my score card Friday night, Norton was ahead on points, 144-142; translated into rounds, that's 8-6 with one even, the 15th. As that classic round ended, I marked it for Norton but changed it to even because neither boxer deserved to lose it. Although I had Norton ahead, I have no doubt quarrel with the two judges who voted for Holmes, 143-142, or 8-7 in rounds. The fight was too close for a loud quarrel. Not even Norton had a loud quarrel, unlike his disenchanted opponent when Ali was awarded a controversial split decision over him at Yankee Stadium nearly two years ago.

"I knew I won that one very, very decisively," Norton said. "This I thought I won, but it was a close fight. Larry fought gallantly. I'm not as dejected as against Ali." Norton also acknowledged having made a mistake in letting Holmes win the first few rounds, hoping that the challenger would "spend his energy." That was the same mistake Ali made against Spinks four months ago. Even though Ali was giving away 12 years to Spinks, while Norton was giving away four years to Holmes, it's strange that an older boxer should assume that a younger boxer will tire sooner.

Norton always makes a mistake that costs him a big fight. In each of his two losses to Ali, he did not do enough in the last round to im-

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	21	21	.500	—
Chicago	21	22	.486	1
Montreal	21	23	.479	2
New York	21	24	.464	3
Pittsburgh	21	25	.451	4
St. Louis	21	26	.444	5

WEST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	21	21	.500	—
Cincinnati	21	22	.486	1
Los Angeles	21	23	.479	2
San Diego	21	24	.464	3
Houston	21	25	.451	4
Atlanta	21	26	.444	5

Pittsburgh (1), Cincinnati (2), Houston (3), Atlanta (4), San Diego (5), Los Angeles (6), Cincinnati (7), San Francisco (8), St. Louis (9), Philadelphia (10), New York (11), Montreal (12), Chicago (13), Pittsburgh (14), San Diego (15), Houston (16), Atlanta (17), Los Angeles (18), Cincinnati (19), San Francisco (20), St. Louis (21), Philadelphia (22), New York (23), Montreal (24), Chicago (25), Pittsburgh (26), San Diego (27), Houston (28), Atlanta (29), Los Angeles (30), Cincinnati (31), San Francisco (32), St. Louis (33), Philadelphia (34), New York (35), Montreal (36), Chicago (37), Pittsburgh (38), San Diego (39), Houston (40), Atlanta (41), Los Angeles (42), Cincinnati (43), San Francisco (44), St. Louis (45), Philadelphia (46), New York (47), Montreal (48), Chicago (49), Pittsburgh (50), San Diego (51), Houston (52), Atlanta (53), Los Angeles (54), Cincinnati (55), San Francisco (56), St. Louis (57), Philadelphia (58), New York (59), Montreal (60), Chicago (61), Pittsburgh (62), 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Louis (120

—By Eugene T. Mulesku

DON'T ASK ME WHERE I'M GOING! I'M GOING TO CAMP, THAT'S WHERE I'M GOING!

SO DON'T ASK ME!

WHY AM I GOING? DON'T ASK ME! BECAUSE I HATE TO, THAT'S WHY!

SO DON'T ASK ME!! HAVE A NICE TIME

I'LL TAKE THAT ONE, ... AND THAT CUTE ONE THERE, ... AND

CLUMSY'S BAIT SHOP

MINNOWS

THIS AIN'T NO *!! PET SHOP, LADY!**

HONEY, I'M TAKING GO FROM YOUR WALLET

HOW CAN WE SAVE MONEY IF I KEEP SPENDING IT?

THAT'S LIFE, DEAR- PUT AND TAKE

I WISH I COULD PUT IT WHERE SHE COULDN'T TAKE IT!

LOOK AT YOU! YOU GOT MORE PAINT ON YOURSELF THAN YOU GOT ON THE BUILDING!

SO IN THE INTEREST OF OUR COUNTRY'S TAXPAYERS...

OWW!!

WHEN YOU'RE DEALIN' WITH THIS BLOKE, IT'S A BAD IDEA TO PUT YOUR FOOT DOWN- YOU'RE LIABLE TO GET IT RIDDEN OVER

I THOUGHT YOU PROMISED ME MY CASE WOULD BE REVIEWED BY A HIGHER COURT!

KEEP YOUR SHIRT ON, ACE

DID YOU SAY THAT KEITH WILL PICK US UP HERE AT YOUR PLACE, JUNE?

YES, IT'LL TAKE ME ONLY A FEW MINUTES TO CHANGE!

MEANWHILE

KEITH, SOMEONE'S AT THE DOOR! WILL YOU GET IT, PLEASE?

WILL DO, MISS BELL

HEY, MAN! IS CONNIE HERE?

YEAH, MAN... SHE SURE IS... BUT GETTING DRESSED TO GO OUT!

THE GIRL I'VE FOUND NOT ONLY IS CALLED 'ALICIA' - BUT LOOKS LIKE THIS PICTURE OF THE MOTHER, SIR.

THAT'S GREAT NEWS, DESMOND.

FIRST I MUST TELL NEWS-PAPER EDITORS HERE THAT WE'RE SEEKING A FOUNDLING, OR GIRL OF UNKNOWN PARENTAGE, TO MAKE HER RICH...

WOW, THEY'VE GOT TO BE LOOKING FOR ME!

DON'T BE TULLY, I'M THE LOST CINDERELLA!

FORGET IT, GIRLS! I'M BOUND TO WIN.

WE'LL CERTAINLY TEST HER TO SEE IF SHE IS THE HEIRESS...

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUDIL

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SABUQ

ROWDYS

ERTOPY

GOES TO PIECES IN THE ART MUSEUM.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " () () () () "

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: PRIOR GRIPE ANSWER IMPUGN

Answer: Many audiences consider him the daddy of them all! - THE "POP" SINGER

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DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

THE CHANGELING

By Joy Williams. Doubleday. 201 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anacole Broyard

"STATE OF GRACE," which Joy Williams published in 1973, was a startlingly good novel, and it pains me in have to say that "The Changeling" is a startlingly bad one. Miss Williams likes to take large risks, to try to get where she has gone before. She is more drastic in her approach to character than any other novelist. I can think of who is writing today. In "State of Grace," she survives the risks by the skin of her teeth and her narrow escapes have the effect of making her go even further. But harsh as it may sound, I find that almost nothing works in "The Changeling." I admire the first book so much that I am tempted to take the position that only a very talented person could write as badly as Miss Williams does in her second novel.

The eccentricity of the characters in "State of Grace" seems to arise out of a surplus of truth. They are, so real, so close to the bone of feeling, that it is hard to get used to them. They are natural to an unnatural degree. My favorite character, heroine, Kate, has answers to questions no one would ever think to ask. Pearl, in "The Changeling," has no answers and to questions no one would want to ask. While Kate transcends the natural, Pearl falls below it.

Kate is passive because she wants something better than the choices she sees before her. When she stops to think about what there is that may be worth doing, she says: "I'm taking time off and I may never take it on again." She says, "It's difficult to tell at the end

the children themselves, as artificially tiresome as any I have ever met in literature. One of them says, in what is their typical style, "If you mash up the pituitary gland, it's a cornucopia for shampoo."

"The Changeling" suggests to me that two things ought to be done about avant-garde writing today: Readers ought to actively question it, and writers ought to stop. The most disturbing disturbance is a symbol for a disturbed world. It is not invariably true: Sometimes a character's aberration is a circumscribed function that concerns no more than two or three people. In try to stretch it to embrace our entire culture, it becomes pretentious, lazy, or simply mistaken.

And then I believe it would be a salutary exercise for both readers and writer if we begin to take the rhetoric of the avant-garde literally. I assume that the words on the page mean what the dictionary says they do. When Miss Williams writes, "Oh to bring back the days when stars spoke at the mouths of craves," I feel entitled to ask, "Which days were those?" When she writes, speaking of Pearl, that "she was young but some day she would be covered with ants," I want to know how the author can well claim to be covered with ants and how I am expected to employ this information.

I am not going to give the author the benefit of the doubt. There have been too many doubts and too many benefits, and perhaps Miss Williams has fallen victim to them.

A Hamburger Could Cost Engineer \$300

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., June 11 (UPI) — Roy Nelson's stop at a local drive-in restaurant could cost him as much as \$300 more than the price of the hamburger he wanted.

Mr. Nelson, a railroad engineer, stopped his train in town recently and walked to a nearby hamburger stand. But the train was so close to a road crossing, Police Chief Boh Helbert said, that it activated a red signal that stopped traffic on the main street for 13 minutes.

Chief Helbert wrote the engineer a ticket for unauthorized use of a railroad signal. Maximum penalty is \$300.

UN Agency Approves Food Aid to Ghana

ROME, June 11 (AP) — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has approved a grant of \$1.7 million in emergency food aid from the World Food Program to Ghana for persons affected by drought.

The program will supervise the delivery of 10,000 tons of cereals to help feed 500,000 persons for 50 days in the northern regions of the country.

CHIESS

By Robert Byrne

If your opponent invites you into a sharp opening variation that you do not know how to proceed against, it is a good idea to turn the game off into a quiet positional byway, even if you gain little or nothing by doing so.

For one thing, opponents are a suspicious lot and will immediately begin worrying about whether there is quicksand lurking under what appears to be — and is — a reliable terrain. Shaken by the harmless, they may make harmful blunders.

Then there is the overconfident type who quickly assumes that your choice of variation brands you a coward who merits little attention. Even if you can muster only one trap in the position, this species of opponent is likely to fall into it.

A more complicated error occurred in the encounter between international master Jonathan Mestel of England and U.S. master John Fedorowicz in the third round of the Hastings International Tournament. Fedorowicz spotted the signs of this error in Mestel's tame opening, but then fell into it one move later.

The sharp main line of the Lasker variation of the Sicilian Defense would have proceeded with 7 B-N5, P-QR3; 8 N-R3, P-N4; 9 BxN, P-B4; 10 Q-Q, P-B4; but in recent years Black has been able to make dramatic counterattacking chances have outweighed White's knight outpost at Q5 primarily because the other knight at Q3 takes too long to get back into action.

That's probably why Mestel hesitated to equalize 7 N-N3, P-N4; 8 P-N3, After 8 N-K2; 9 P-QB4, White's trap appears: thus, on 9 . . . P-QR3?; 10 Q-R4, Black would lose material by force since 10 . . . B-Q2? would allow 11 B-Q4, White 10 . . . Q-Q2? would drop a knight to 11 N-B7ch.

Of course, there was no need to drive the white knight off and Fedorowicz properly played 9 . . . N-B4. Yet almost at once he was taken in by Mestel's innocent-looking 10 B-Q3.

Whereas Fedorowicz could have continued his development with 10

B-K2, it seems that he was itching to kick the white knight around to resist 10 . . . P-QR3? He surprised, he discovered that Mestel's 11 Q-R4! could not be answered by 11 . . . B-Q2 because 12 BxN, PxN; 13 BxBch, KxB; QxPch, winning a pawn. Consequently, he was reduced to accepting his king by 11 . . . K-K2.

Mestel knew exactly what to do about the pawn opening the K-file against the king with 15 B-B, PxP; 16 BxP. Before the hapling could flee to the wing, Mestel opened more lines of attack with 17 . . . B-K2; 17 P-B5, PxP; 18 P-Qe2, BxP; 19 BxN, BxB; 20 RxBch, winning a piece. Black would have won material.

After 19 P-KN4! it was useless to play 19 . . . N-Q5, allowing 20 B-K5! Still, giving up a piece with 19 . . . P-QN4; 20BxP, R-QN1; 21 Bch, N-K2; 22 PxN was very much like signing.

On 22 Q-Q2, Fedorowicz, bereft of any way to hang on, did resign.

By Russell Baker

who had made the table and the profits of the people who had sold the table, and taxed the purchase of other tables by the men who had made and sold this particular table. It made me remember tax tables.

* * *

"There are no free scraps, Upchurch," I told him.

"Turn on the light and I'll show you something," he said. It reminded me that he had taxed the light, as well as the light bulb and the lamp which contained the light bulb that gave the light. "There is

no free light. Upchurch." I said. "I want you to see how terrible I look," he murmured. "I haven't shaved for 36 hours. Please — just let me use your razor."

He had taxed that razor. He had taxed my shaving cream. He had taxed the sink and the plumbing. He had taxed the house that contained the razor, the shaving cream, the sink and the plumbing. And after taxing them, I recalled, I had

written to him asking if he could pass a special bill authorizing the government to seed me enough money for a pair of pants, and he sent back a form letter which said, "There are no free pants."

"There are no free shaves, Upchurch," I said.

"Think of all I've done for the country," he cried.

Lying as usual, he denied it, but I knew better. "Upchurch," I told him, "if I've got to guess how much money, I'm going to make next year, you've got to guess what'll happen to you when I throw you back into the street."

He put up a struggle, which didn't surprise me, since he had

And so he is still here. I would go out, but he has just levied an exit

ask the public to send contributions, but it would only encourage him to raise the price of stamps again.

Montmartre Organizes Its Own Defense

By Aline Mosby

A street scene in Montmartre.

lives in a one-time artist's atelier with enormous skylights dating from the era when Utrillo and Toulouse-Lautrec strolled the winding streets.

But what are those holes on the sidewalk up the street at No.

Between 1877 and 1880, five houses vanished into huge holes formed by the crumbling cave-

"We do not want to see our apartments cave in," said Mrs.

Garzon, "My building already moved a bit in 1930." After months of buttonholing geologists and engineers, the activists concluded that "if the stability and balance of the ground under Montmartre is compromised by planned building, the holes

The precarious life of Mootmartre began as early as the third century when the bill — one of the few in Paris — was mined for gypsum and other stone to build Paris.

But Mrs. Garzon and other Montmartrians have gathered evidence of cracks and huge holes that they claim appeared when the underground was trified with such as gas in the

The Sacre Coeur Church is safe, not being built over quarries. But the old Bateau-Lavoir studios where Pablo Picasso and other painters worked are in

Montmartrians also are campaigning against a new apartment building going up next to a 600-year-old windmill, all that remains of the Moulin-de-la-Galette dance hall immortalized in paintings by Renoir and Van

Gogh. Mrs. Garzon and Mrs. Marin have taken photographs of what they say was a cave-in at the construction site.

"We all love Montmartre but there are problems," she said. "One man told us that after the

building next to his was remodeled, an underground spring appeared in his basement."

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